

CANTON FORCES
MEET REVERSES
ON GRAND CANALNortherners Reported Driving
the Southern Back
Toward the YangtzeCHINESE ATTACK
BRITISH DESTROYEREvacuation of Foreigners From
Interior Continues—Russian
Issue Engages Attention

SHANGHAI, April 9 (P)—Serious reverses are reported to have been met by a Cantonese (Nationalist) expedition up the Grand Canal at the hands of reorganized remnants of the army of Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, which originally held Shanghai.

Meager wireless messages from Chinkiang, about 100 miles east of Nanjing at the junction of the Grand Canal and the Yangtze River, indicate that the Cantonese are being driven back steadily toward the Yangtze.

The northern forces are reported to have already reached Yangchow, just south of the Yangtze from Chinkiang, with outposts as far south as the confluence of the Grand Canal and the Yangtze. Hundreds of Cantonese wounded are being brought across the Yangtze to Chinkiang, where it is reported the Nationalist flag has already been hoisted.

About 1300 Japanese, mostly women and children, arrived in Shanghai this morning from Hankow. They will proceed to Japan. Eight hundred Japanese are still in Hankow, mostly men.

Destroyer in Artillery Duel
The British destroyer veteran engaged in an artillery duel yesterday with Chinese batteries 15 miles below Chinkiang, on the Yangtze River, it was learned today. The Chinese opened fire with rifles and field guns, whereupon the destroyer opened up with her main armament consisting of four 4.7-inch guns. She fired 80 rounds. The shells destroyed a Chinese gun emplacement and hit the barracks, doing considerable other damage.

The veteran was struck by shrapnel and rifle bullets, but there were no casualties.

The entire difficult question of the position of Soviet Russia among the powers in China has been brought to the fore by the events at Peking and Shanghai, insofar as they affect the Soviet's diplomatic representatives, during the past few days.

The apparent ostracism of Soviet Russia among the powers diplomatically represented in China has been emphasized by these events and the situation has become the most important topic throughout China wherever "foreigners" and Chinese have come into contact.

Consular Body Meets
While the ministers of the powers at Peking and the consuls at Shanghai are taking up technically correct positions, the former are waiting against the action of the consuls in exceeding the terms of their permit to pass through the legation quarter, and the latter asking the municipal council to explain the cordon placed about the Russian consulate. It is felt there can be no question that neither affair would have been possible had any power offered the slightest opposition.

As a result of a protest received from the Soviet Consul-General against the stationing of a guard around the consulate, the consular body met yesterday and decided to refer the matter to the Shanghai Municipal Council with a request for an explanation of its action.

Responsibility for posting the cordon was entirely that of the Municipal Council. The cordon was made up of the municipality's paid police force, which includes police volunteers, including foreigners and Chinese and White Russians belonging to the Russian company of the Shanghai volunteer.

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Foreign Policy Association
Debates War Debt RevisionAmerican Attitude Is Various Described as
Beneficent and of Exacting Unjust Terms

The American war-debt policy was characterized as that of a generous benefactor on the one hand, and that of an unjust exactor from the Allies, who lost more heavily in a common cause, by speakers who addressed the Foreign Policy Association meeting at the Copley-Plaza today on the question: "The War Debts, Shall There Be Revision?"

Col. A. Platt Andrews, Representative in Congress from Massachusetts, and Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in 1910-12, urged that steps be taken to reconsider the settlements on the ground that in fact they represented a co-operative contribution to a common end.

He continued: "It is of course a fact which the debt collectors point with legal validity that these 'credits' then granted to our partners were not described in the law as gifts or contributions or subsidies,

but were technically in the form of loans. That is perfectly true and no one can or will deny it. But if you will read the debate in Congress at the time, what was said by leaders in the Senate and House, men from east, west, north and south, Republicans and Democrats alike, you will have unmistakable proof that the credits offered to the Allies in 1917 and 1918 were not regarded as ordinary loans, much less as investments.

SACCO-VANZETTI ARE SENTENCED
Groups in Many Nations Are Making Appeals for Pardon

DEDHAM, Mass., April 9 (P)—Sentence to the electric chair in the case of Sacco and Vanzetti was pronounced today upon Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, whose fight for a new trial after their conviction for murder in the first degree in 1921 has aroused interest in many countries. Judge Webster Thayer presided at their trial, pronounced the sentence.

After District Attorney Wilbur had moved that sentence be pronounced, Judge Webster Thayer turned to Nicola Sacco with the formula: "Have you anything to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced on you?"

"Yes," said Sacco, as he stepped forward in the dock.

Nicola Sacco Speaks
Then in English, sometimes broken, he made his final plea.

"I never knew, I never heard, I never read even in history of the oppression or cruelty of this court. After seven years of persecution, they still consider us guilty."

"I've never been guilty, never. Not yesterday, not today, not forever."

Vanzetti addressed the court at some length, and accused Judge Thayer of always having been prejudiced against him.

"In all my life," he said, "I have never stolen and never killed. I have struggled all my life to eliminate crime from the world."

Vanzetti then referred to the many people throughout the world who had expressed sympathy for him and for Sacco, including "the flower of mankind in Europe."

"What we have suffered in the last seven years," he went on, "I cannot say. Yet you see us before you not blushing, not changing color, not ashamed."

Vanzetti's final plea occupied almost 40 minutes. He spoke coolly, yet with fervor and emphasis.

His conviction, said Vanzetti, was due to the hysterical hate against slanders and objectors to war.

Vanzetti declared that his trial was "plain murder." He said that the jury knew nothing of the good side of the case and of him. Half of the case against him, he stated, would be willing to come to the court and say that for seven years he was known as one of the strongest workers of the community.

Sentences Pronounced
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WARNING GIVEN TO NIGHT CLUBS

Theater Padlock Measure Is
Applicable to Them, Mr.
Banton Declares

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, April 9.—Proprietors of night clubs are warned by Joseph H. Banton, district attorney, that the Wales Theater padlock bill, which has been signed by Governor Smith, applies to night clubs, cabaret, and similar places of amusement, as well as to theaters, and that producers of such shows in such places had better scrutinize their offerings very carefully.

"We now have the right kind of law and the law is backed by the public," Mr. Banton said. "Producers and managers had better take careful account of their plays and see that unclean scenes and lines are eliminated."

"Under the new law we will find that theater owners will be the best censors and that, after all, is what is most effective in keeping the stage clean."

"Heretofore it has been necessary to proceed against the play as a whole. The amendment permits the arrest of those who interfere into the play an immoral act."

"From now on the owner or lessee of a property will be held responsible for a violation on his property and on conviction of the actors or producers, the licensing authority may

revoke the license and refuse to issue a new license for a period not exceeding one year."

Commenting on a statement by William H. Klein, attorney for the Shuberts, that the new law was unconstitutional, Mr. Banton said:

"The license granted by a public official is a privilege and the power to grant such license implies the power to revoke it. It is within the legislative power to define just what that official power is. This new law places the licensing power, in the case of the theatrical performance, on a par with any other licensing power in existence; something that did not exist in this State until Governor Smith signed this bill."

WOONSOCKET MILL WORKERS TO RETURN

Group of Social Plant Accepts
Offer of Management

WOONSOCKET, R. I., April 9 (AP).—A group of workers of the Social mill of the Manville-Jencks Company, cotton manufacturers, voted at a meeting held yesterday to return to work on Monday morning. The mill has been closed by a strike for more than five weeks.

Frederick L. Jencks, president of the company, had given assurances to the workers that the plant would be reopened if enough operatives returned. He added, however, that operations would continue only until the stock in hand had been disposed of.

Only a small proportion of the 1200 workers of the mill attended the meeting. The strike was called after the company had posted notices in the mills alleging that the workers had failed to show proper co-operation with the management.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Annual sugar party of the Vermont Association of Boston, Mechanics Building, 8.

Dramatic presentation of Josephine Preston Peabody's "The Piper," auspices of Boston University, school of religious education and social service, Repertory Theater, 8:15.

Harvard University Hasty Pudding Club's annual presentation, "Gentlemen, the Queen," clubhouse, 8:15.

Illustrated nature lecture by Daniel McGowan of the Bureau of Commercial Economics of the United States, Boston Square and Company Club, 8.

B. F. Keith's—Vandeville, 2, 8.

Copley—"The Ghost Train," 8:30.

Plymouth—Bertha Kalich in "Magda," 8:15.

Shubert—"The Vagabond King," 8.

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts—Open daily except Monday, 10 to 4, Sunday, 1 to 5. Free guidance through the galleries Tuesday and Friday at 11. Sunday talks at 3:30 p. m., admission free.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Pay day Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Sunday from 1 to 4 p. m., admission free.

Grace Harte Gallery—Paintings and decorative paintings by Carl Saxild; South African craftwork.

Doh & Richardson—Water color by Dodge Mackintosh; etchings by Frederick G. Hall.

Vose Gallery—Paintings by American and European masters.

Boston Art Club—Models for proposed statue of the Pioneer Woman.

Art and Crafts—Wax miniatures by Ruth Burke.

Guild of Boston Artists—Paintings by Charles Hopkinson.

Casson Gallery—Paintings by Chauncey F. Ryder, Robert Nichols and Stanley W. Woodward; etchings by B. Eyre Walker.

Copley Gallery—Paintings by Orla Ebbard.

40 Joy Street—Paintings by Vernon B. Smith and Ernest Stock.

Rogers Building—Models for Society of Architects and Boston Architectural Club.

Goodspeed's Print Room—Etchings by Charles H. Woodbury.

J. F. Olsson Gallery, Cambridge—Etchings by Sears Gallagher.

Newton Center Women's Club—Paintings by Gerrit Beneker.

Events Tomorrow

Address, "Does the Drama Help or Hinder Social Progress?" by Professor E. Rogers, professor of English at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Ford Hall Forum, 7:30.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Palm Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$9.00; six months, \$4.50; three months, \$2.25; one month, \$1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

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WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Increasing cloudiness followed by rain late tonight and Sunday; fresh easterly winds. Temperature: 60 to 65. Wind: 10 to 15, increasing. Clouds: Partly cloudy, followed by rain tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature.

Northern New England: Fair tonight; Sunday, increasing cloudiness; not much change in temperature. Fresh northeast winds.

Official Temperatures
(3 a. m. Standard time, 76th meridian)

Albany	44	Memphis	44
Albany	44	Montreal	39
Boston	38	Nantucket	38
Calgary	20	New Orleans	70
Chicago	46	New York	40
Charlotte	46	Philadelphia	40
Denver	40	Portland, Me.	40
Des Moines	40	Portland, Ore.	38
Galveston	72	San Francisco	50
Hatteras	56	St. Paul	38
Holena	52	Seattle	42
Jacksonville	70	Tampa	72
Kansas City	48	Washington	38
Los Angeles	60		

High Tides at Boston
Saturday, 5:37 p. m.; Sunday, 5:57 a. m.
Light all vehicles at 6:45 p. m.

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Work

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CHINESE LABOR POLICY OPPOSED

Russian Agitators Responsible
for Transformation
—Strikes Numerous

By STANLEY HIGH
CANTON (Special Correspondence).—From the point of view of the foreign resident in Canton, the major objection to the Government which the Kuomintang Party has set up here is found in its labor policy. There are few to deny that, up to a very few years ago, labor in this city was badly underpaid. Labor guilds were extensively organized, but they had not, as yet, brought in the direction of increased pay.

When the Nationalists came to Canton a rather large shipment of Russian advisers, they included several individuals who were expert in matters of modern labor organization. They were expert also in the utilization of labor organizations for the accomplishment of a variety of ends. Work was begun immediately to transform the old guilds into modern labor unions on the Russian plan. The transformation was quickly effected and the Government of Canton, almost overnight, discovered that the labor unions and not the city administrators were dictating affairs. The results of this labor dictation have been apparent in a multitude of ways.

For one thing, the members of the union are most explicit in the type of work which they do and most determined to do nothing else. The Canton River is filled with great junks which carry cargoes of salt along the China coast between this city and Swatow. It requires the activities of four unions to load these junks; one union pours the salt into the bags, another holds the bags, a third transports this cargo to the side of the junk and a fourth transfers it into that craft. Illustrations of that sort might be multiplied.

"Cessation of Work"

There are strikes without number. In one foreign community near Canton the servants became incensed because one of their number was discharged. They promptly declared for a "cessation of work." A "cessation of work" is to be distinguished from a strike. In the latter case all connection between the employers and the striking employees is cut off. In the former case, however, the employees still live on the premises of the employer and, if possible, assist on his food, but refuse to do any work for him. In this case the matter was settled amicably after a "cessation" of but two days.

Labor union restrictions make it impossible to hire or fire workmen for any cause whatever, without the permission of union headquarters. When the right for dismissal is finally granted, and it is not easily secured, a month's wages must be

advanced to the discharged employee and a new employee, selected by the union, taken on in his place.

With unlimited right to strike and with grievances of one sort or another always on hand, business has had serious difficulties. There is in progress, at the present time, a strike of the printers, a trade in which unemployment has been very serious for a considerable time. The employees of the local poultry dealers are, similarly, on strike. They forced, today, the shutdown of the entire wholesale chicken and duck market, which, in a Chinese city, is not an inconsiderable place of business. The photographers are out. A rumor in current papers hints that the parcels post employees may quit this week unless their demands are acquiesced in. The carmen bootmen are on strike and have made difficulties for the shipping of Canton, as a result. How many other minor walkouts may be in progress it is impossible to say.

Labor Unions in Kwangtung

The Statistics Bureau of Canton reports that in the Province of Kwangtung, of which this city is the capital, there are 385 labor unions with 511,850 members. In Canton, alone, there are 138 unions with 167,224 members. Many of the labor unions in the rural districts are not yet recorded.

During the last few days, however, the local government, realizing that labor was inclined to get out of hand, has taken aggressive steps to control the situation. Boycott picketing of Chinese merchants by strikers has been successfully broken up. It is likely that the right to call strikers on the slightest provocation will, similarly, be interfered with by the Government. Agitators who have sought to protest against these steps have been summarily jailed.

It is worth while noting, however, that the Russian Communists look to these labor organizations as their chief source of strength. If they are successfully controlled by the Government and directed toward the constructive improvement both of business, itself, and of labor conditions, the chief agency by means of which the Communists hope to dominate the situation will be rendered inadequate for that purpose.

STUDY OF LOWELL SITUATION PLANNED

LOWELL, Mass., April 9 (Special).—As the result of a conference with Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers, Representative in Congress, Gen. E. Leroy Sweetser, commissioner of the Department of Labor and Industry of this State, has volunteered the temporary services of a man of his department to study conditions in Lowell and to assist in finding work for the unemployed of the district.

Mrs. Rogers has been actively interested in the employment situation and has devoted considerable time and energy to procure work for various people. It was in the furtherance of this work that she conferred with General Sweetser. The latter expressed his appreciation of the opportunity to have Mrs. Rogers' assistance in ascertaining what the department can do to relieve the present situation in Lowell.

POWERS AGREED ON PEKING RAID

Permission for Action of
Chinese Was Decided on
at Ministers' Meeting

PEKING, April 9 (AP).—Permission for Wednesday's raid by Chinese soldiers on buildings in the Russian Embassy compound, it became known today, was decided on at a meeting of the ministers of the protocol powers, which is not quite the same as the diplomatic body. It is understood the powers represented were Great Britain, the United States, France, Belgium, Italy, Japan, Spain and Holland. Nothing can be done at such meetings, it is pointed out, unless there is unanimity on the particular matter under discussion.

Permission for the action by Marshal Chang Tso-lin's troops was only granted for a short period, which was twice extended by the foreign authorities to enable the search of the premises to continue. The buildings raided included the Dahl (Soviet bank), the Eastern Railway building and an office formerly used by the larger Protestant missions. The Chinese reporting that they found large supplies of propaganda leaflets, red flags, rifles and ammunition.

About 70 persons were arrested. Some of the Chinese taken into custody proved to be ordinary employees of the Dahl bank or the Chinese Eastern Railway, and they have been released.

Political complications in Northern China caused by the resignation from the premiership of Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo took another swift turn when Dr. Koo decided to retain the post because of the developments likely to follow from Wednesday's raid on the Soviet embassy compound.

Dr. Koo, whose resignation was stated to have connection with the raid by northern soldiers, conferred with Marshal Chang Tso-lin, the Manchurian War Lord.

The Premier suggested that the 22 Russians and more than 50 Chinese arrested in the Russian buildings should be tried in the ordinary judicial courts, but the Marshal, who is the moving factor in the Northern alliance, declined to agree to this and said he had his own plan for dealing with them. This is interpreted here to mean that a court-martial will be held.

Steamship Requisitioned

SAN FRANCISCO, April 9 (AP).—Officials of the Robert Dollar Steamship Company announced yesterday that the steamship President Grant, one of the fastest liners in the trans-Pacific service, had been requisitioned to carry United States marines to China. The President Grant will begin the trip from San Diego not later than April 30.

At the Marine Corps headquarters here it was disclosed that approxi-

mately 1400 men and provisions and stores to land the entire American marine contingent in the Orient 60 days would be dispatched on the President Grant from the naval base at San Diego. Marine corps officers and the contingent to depart on the President Grant would be made up of separate units of regiments at present in the field of scheduled to go.

CANTON FORCES MEET REVERSES

(Continued from Page 1)

teer corps. This latter company, recruited largely from the defeated forces of the northern general, Chang Tso-chang, is under the orders of the Municipal Council.

While the Russian angle of the situation is now holding the center of attention, the evacuation of foreigners from the interior, the political maneuvers within the ranks of the Cantonese and military movements in China's civil war also are continuing.

Christianity never will be wholly eliminated in China, was the opinion voiced today by the central committee, which will remain in Shanghai to co-ordinate and direct the work of the larger Protestant missions and supervise the maintenance of such establishments in the interior as are not menaced by the civil war. No matter what happens, in the view of the committee, Christianity will persist under the surface, as in the early days of religion in Rome, when deities met in secret, despite persecution.

ORGAN RECITAL TOMORROW

William E. Zeuch, organist and choir master of the First Church in Boston, Congregational—Unitarian, Berkeley and Marlboro Streets, who has been presenting each Sunday, at 4:30 p. m., "An Hour of Organ Music," announces that the present series will come to a close with the recital of next Sunday, April 17.

UNITED STATES MARINES ORDERED ACROSS PACIFIC

Move Said to Be Precautionary, No Important Alteration
in Situation Being Reported

WASHINGTON, April 9 (AP).—The detachment of United States marines, requested by Admiral Williams, commander of American naval forces in Chinese waters, to be held in readiness for a possible emergency, has been ordered across the Pacific.

While official comment on this decision of the Washington Government was not forthcoming, the move is believed to be a precautionary one, as it was said at the White House that President Coolidge had not been advised of any important alteration in the Chinese situation.

The detachment, constituting the third regiment of 1500 men, is now en route to San Diego and is expected to sail shortly after arrival there. The transport Henderson with a similar force of marines sailed from that port two days ago. Inability of either the army or navy to provide quick transportation for the third detachment in the event of a hurried call from Admiral Williams was thought to have prompted the decision to send the force by commercial ships into Asiatic waters at once. Its exact destination is not yet known. Some of the marines may be used to strengthen the Shanghai defense, while others might be dispatched to the north toward the Peking area.

With its arrival overseas Admiral Williams will have a landing force of nearly 7000 men at his command. Upward of 2000 marines already are at Shanghai under command of Brig. Gen. Smedley Butler, 1500 more are aboard the Henderson, and about half of the bluejackets aboard the warcraft could be landed in an emergency.

While official reports have told of no new disquieting developments, they have reflected a growing menace of anti-foreign agitation at Hankow.

present center of Cantonese activities in the Yangtze River valley. Rear Admiral Hough, American naval commander at that city, reported that the Nationalist authorities apparently were making no effort to "check the increasing lawlessness" and that he was using all possible pressure to induce Americans to leave Hankow and proceed to Shanghai.

Press dispatches also stated that Gen. Chiang Kai-Shek, the Cantonese commander, had departed from Shanghai to Nanjing, scene of the recent outrages against Americans and other foreigners, and this was taken as an indication that he proposed to prepare for further military operations against northern forces in the Yangtze valley.

Identical Notes Planned

LONDON, April 9 (AP).—It is believed in authoritative quarters here that Great Britain, the United States, France, Japan, and Italy early next week will present identical notes to the Cantonese authorities in Shanghai demanding reparation, apologies and punishment of the perpetrators of the outrages in Nanking.

In effect, the notes will be a joint demand, but separate action by each country in lodging the protests will permit the powers to take an independent course if any one nation is not satisfied with the reparation offered by the Cantonese.

SALE AT PIERCE SCHOOL

Teachers and parents of the Pierce Primary and Grammar Schools in Brookline, held a sale of home-cooked food, in the Pierce Primary Building on Prospect Street, this afternoon, in aid of the school scholarship fund.

Beautify Your Home for Spring!

New arrivals in curtains, draperies,
prints, pillows, and rugs on our 3rd floor

Scotch Grenadine Curtains, \$12 a pair

Fine quality Scotch curtains with realistic floral borders across bottom, and small figures of the same color scattered over the ground. Both edges of the curtain have a narrow band of color and the bottom is finished with a ruffle of the same color. A valance to match is similarly trimmed. Assortment of designs and colorings.

Fast color Grenadines in a range of colors—a yard, 75c

Dotted Grenadines in colors on cream ground—a yard, 85c

Figured Grenadines in attractive designs—a yard, 85c and \$1.25

Plain Grenadines with colored rayon stripes—a yard, \$1.00

CHEERFUL PRINTED FABRICS

Liberty Prints, from London—
Wonderfully colored. A yard,
\$1.00 to \$3.00

Fortuny Prints, in luminous
shadings. A yard,
\$3.00 and \$5.00

Pillement Chintees in splendid
"Chinoiserie" patterns. A yard,
\$2.00 and \$2.25

Dutch Prints in characteristic
Japanese designs. A yard, \$2.25

Printed Linens in modern and
medieval designs. A yard,
\$2.50 to \$7.50

English and French Cretonnes
in great variety. A yard,
\$1.00 to \$4.00

American Chintees and Cretonnes. A yard, 50c to \$1.25

CASEMENT and DRAPERY STUFFS

English Cotton Broadcloth, 50
inches wide, in a range of sun-
fast colors. A yard, \$3.00

English Cotton Poplins, 50
inches wide, beautiful colors,
highly mercerized. A yard, \$3.00

Fast Color Repps, 50 inches wide,
A yard, \$3.00

Wool Rep, 50 inches wide, in
four colors. A yard, \$4.00

Cotton Caseament, 50 inches
wide, in an attractive rough
weave. A yard, \$1.75

Rayon and Cotton Caseaments,
34 inches wide, in white, beige,
and peach. A yard, \$1.00

Duplex Satins of rayon and
cotton in plain and shikhi
effects. A yard, \$4.00

Rayon and Cotton Damasks
with solid, two-tone and striped
grounds, in the wanted colorings.
A yard, \$5 to \$7.50

FINE FEATHER PILLOWS

Packed in sealed cartons.
Goose and duck feathers.

Covered with closely woven
fabrics in striped designs.

Pride of Chicago—Fancy white
goose down, 22x30 inches. A
pair, \$20.00

American Beauty—Choice white
goose, half down, 22x30 inches.
A pair, \$14.50

Princess—Downy white goose,
20x30 inches. A pair, \$11.50

Select—Downy gray and white
goose, 20x30 inches. A pair,
\$12.00

Daisy—Choice duck and goose,
20x30 inches. A pair, \$10.50

Rugs for Bed-rooms and Bath-rooms

WOOL "O" RUGS

as the name implies, are of wool, possess
unusually long life, retain their original
shape and always lie flat. They come in
an attractive range of colors, especially
pleasing when used in connection with
cretonne for hangings.

Wool "O" Rugs, 22"x38" oval \$5

Wool "O" Rugs, 27"x48" oval \$8

Wool "O" Rugs, 32"x58" oval \$11

Wool "O" Rugs, 38"x64" oval \$15

Wool "O" Rugs, 24"x72" oval \$11

RET-RAC RUGS

are built by using three thicknesses of
8-ounce duck for a back. The duck is laun-
dered to shrink it; the back is then sewn
with linen thread, ten lines of stitching
around the edges and twenty across both
ways to prevent its stretching, and to assure
its lying smooth on the floor. The pile is
then put through by sewing through the
back. The rug is then laundered. This opens
the cut ends of the yarn and gives it a
soft plush appearance. Colors are fast to
tub and light.

Made to order in all sizes up to 6 feet wide
and any length. Per Square Foot, \$1.25

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Obviously, 3 or 4 supports for a crankshaft cannot give it the rigidity
and smoothness of 7. That is why Nash—with customary engineer-
ing progressiveness—has developed the 7-bearing motor for all
Nash models.

The 7 bearings of Nash achieve power-smoothness and quietness,
and achieve it, moreover, with no sacrifice of acceleration. In fact,
the proper support of the crankshaft decidedly improves the energy
and aggressiveness of the car.

Here is another fact to remember about the 7 bearings of Nash:
They have more bearing surface, by actual measurement, than any
6-cylinder engine of similar size and price, no matter how many
bearings it has. (Actually 20 square inches more than cars with
fewer bearings.)

When you buy your 1927 motor car be sure to ask: "How many
main bearings?" And for better results choose the car that has 7.
Nash offers you this performance-advantage in every single model,
whether you pay \$2090 for it or only \$865.

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BRITISH TRADES ARE PERTURBED

Eve of Budget Sees Protests Against Growing Public Expenditure

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via Postal Telegraph from Halifax
LONDON, April 8.—Great Britain, upon the eve of a stupendous £800,000,000 budget, is like a bedgewon when the hawks are in sight. Every industry on which the Chancellor of the Exchequer is liable to pounce has run to cover. There is a rush to withdraw sugar from bond, tobacco, wine, the motor-tire importing business, all seek refuge from the new taxation. The Conservative members of Parliament are so bombarded from their constituencies with protests against the growth of public expenditure that 40 of them have given notice of the intention to move rearmament motions.

Lord Inchcape, the shipping magnate, sums up the widely-held view in declaring that if Great Britain continues "adding deficit to deficit" it will get one day what it is asking for in a "Socialist government openly preaching repudiation."

The Conservatives are not alone in this opinion. The Westminster Gazette representing the right wing of the Liberal declares that the precedent set by Lord John Russell's government in 1848 may have to be followed in withdrawing the proposed budget and preparing another, on which all those in the House of Commons and outside of it who are determined to enforce economies can unite.

Neville Chamberlain, on the other hand, said at Edgbaston that but for the coal stoppage, the Government would have reduced its expenditure to the extent expected, and would continue its efforts. He denied, however, that by cutting down expenditure really substantial reductions could be effected in taxation unless the country was willing to undertake such alterations in policy involving, say, the abandonment of national security, the mutilation of education and health services which would be "unwise in the interests of the Nation and the Government which attempted it."

MINERS AND OWNERS SEEK PEACE BASIS

Make Joint Study of Coal Production Costs

KANSAS CITY (AP)—Representatives of coal operators and union miners of Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Arkansas adjourned their conference here after appointing a fact-finding commission of two to gather information dealing with tonnage, markets, and working conditions in the southwest fields.

The commission, made up of W. L. A. Johnson of Kansas City, for the operators, and D. A. Frampton of Moberly, Mo., a representative of the miners, will report to the conference back with economic data upon which the contending parties so far have been unable to agree.

Adjournment was taken subject to the call of the chairman, not later than April 19.

ST. LOUIS, (AP)—An ultimatum that Illinois coal operators will not negotiate with union officials for settlement of wage scale differences resulting from ratification of the three-year Jacksonville agreement March 31, except to reduce production costs, was authorized by about 80 members of the Illinois Coal Operators' Association in session here. The message was transmitted by Rice Miller, president of the association, to Harry Fishwick, president of the Illinois Mine Workers' Union.

Mr. Miller was instructed by the attending operators to notify the union that they would not negotiate on any other basis than reduction of wages or contract changes which would permit cheaper production.

PANAMA'S POSITION ON TREATY STUDIED

Revision Expected to Follow American Officials' Tour

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON—Negotiations looking to the revision of the Treaty of Alliance and Friendship between the United States and Panama signed on July 25, 1923, but not ratified by either party, await the return to Washington of Dwight F. Davis, Secretary of War.

Mr. Davis, who has been on a tour of inspection in the Caribbean, discussed with political leaders in Panama, during his visit, the grievances which caused President Rodolfo Chari to withdraw the treaty from the Panamanian National Assembly "for further negotiation." It is reported that Mr. Davis is prepared on his return to Washington to favor concessions in the treaty which will lessen the opposition in Panama and insure its ratification.

Panama leaders are mainly concerned with the clauses of the treaty which enable the American Canal Commission to sell goods (which pay no Panamanian duties and few United States taxes) from government warehouses to ships passing through the canal. This practice seriously affects Panamanian prosperity, and is believed to go far beyond the privileges originally granted to the United States by the Treaty of Nov. 18, 1903, and by subsequent understandings.

Panama also objects to paying a

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large share of the expense for the construction of concrete roads which are not wanted or needed, according to Panamanian authorities, but which are primarily intended to serve the strategic needs of the United States.

POINCARÉ STAYS FIRM IN POWER

Vacation Reached Without Mishap—Difficulty of Replacing Him Recognized

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

PARIS, April 9.—The Poincaré government has safely arrived at vacation time without mishap and the prospects of its continuance in power were never better. It was believed in political circles that when the French showed stability Raymond Poincaré's mission would be regarded as accomplished. Deputies were inclined to resume their former bickerings. In the lobbies intrigues began again and the name of a new Premier was whispered. M. Poincaré, himself, was momentarily disposed to seize the opportunity to retire at the height of his success.

But the situation is now changed. Several intrigues were thwarted or rather fell asunder. M. Poincaré recovered confidence. It is generally admitted that it would be difficult to replace him without destroying the work which he has achieved. The old controversy stirred up by the partisans of Joseph Caillaux, stabilization versus revalorization has lost its acuteness. The threatened economic crisis with widespread unemployment has failed to materialize. The debts dispute with England and America has been temporarily stilled by the ingenious device of actually paying under agreements without ratifying those agreements.

It is possible that the coming discussions on next year's budget will develop a maneuver against M. Poincaré, but if he falls on some small point, the chances are that he will be his own successor. That budget will constitute the touchstone of French finances. If it can be soundly balanced without inflicting a blow on French industry, then the situation should finally be settled with the franc at its present value. It is possible that experience will show that the franc at its present value makes the burden too heavy for business. It is unlikely, but M. Poincaré, before legal stabilization, wants to be certain. It is unfortunate that a critical budget should be debated in an electoral atmosphere. In May of next year will occur the general elections, and every opportunity, therefore, taken to practice demagoguery.

Subjects such as the electoral reform bill which substitutes single-member constituencies for the present list system in large areas, absorbs parliamentary attention, but M. Poincaré has washed his hands of the bill, and presents it without posing the question of confidence. The Socialists and Radicals cannot agree to form another bloc. Altogether as Parliament adjourns, M. Poincaré has reason to congratulate himself on his eight months' accomplishment, and it is expected that he will remain at his post until the 1928 elections.

RECORD LONG-DISTANCE RADIOCASTING MADE

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

LONDON, April 9.—A great radio-casting achievement, establishing a record for long-distance music transmission, is announced from the experimental station at Bihovren, Holland, which was picked up by the Sydney station, 2BL Australia, and retransmitted.

It is reported that two New Zealand amateurs at Christ Church also picked up the same transmission. Bihovren transmits on short waves.

National Forests Contain Bee-Hives and Fur Farms

SEATTLE, Wash. (Special Correspondence)—National forests are put to many uses besides the production of timber, according to the annual report of the district forester just issued at Portland, Ore.

The different uses range from apiaries to wharves, and include schoolhouses, golf-courses, observatories, fur-farms, hotels, and mineral springs. The report says it is the policy of the forest service to issue these special permits to meet local needs when the use will not interfere with the primary purpose of the national forests as the growing of timber crops and the protection of watersheds.

CHAIM WEIZMANN HONORED

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via Postal Telegraph from Halifax
JERUSALEM, April 9.—Chaim Gardens in the name it is proposed to call the new village of planters for which an American company has purchased land at Hadera in Samaria, as a tribute to the efforts of the Zionist leader, Chaim Weizmann, on behalf of the Jewish national home.



He Received \$1,000,000 for This Machine



ANATOL JOSEPHO AND HIS AUTO MATIC PHOTOGRAPHIC CABINET
He Calls It the Photomaton, Which Would Seem to Be Well Named, Because One Gets Pretty, Drops a Quarter in a Slot and in Due Time Out Pops a Photographic Print. One Can Change Poses as Many as Eight Times, That Being the Number of Pictures Given for 25 Cents. A Company Headed by Henry Morgenthau Has Been Capitalized to Distribute These Machines All Over the Country. One Installed by the Inventor in New York Did a Rushing Business and in This Way Attracted the Attention of Large Capital. Mr. Josepho Arrived at Ellis Island Three Years Ago Practically penniless and Devoted Himself to Perfecting His Invention. He Says He Will Institute a Trust Fund With \$500,000 of His New Wealth, the Income to Be Devoted to Deserving Charities.

SOVIET RUSSIA STIRRED BY RAID

Indignation Is Directed at 'Outside Influences'—'Concerted Plot' Is Charged

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

MOSCOW, April 8.—Chang Tso-lin's raid on the Soviet Embassy in Peking, the news of which arrived here belatedly and incompletely, due to the absence of direct communication with Peking, excites the strongest indignation in Soviet official circles, which consider the raid both unprecedented breach of international law and a deliberate effort to provoke Russia to some action which would serve as an excuse for active intervention by the foreign powers.

The Soviet indignation finds its object, not so much in Chang Tso-lin, whose power is believed to be tottering as a result of the Cantonese victories, as in the outside influences which are held responsible for his action. Izvestia, after quoting the Berlin Vorwärts to the effect that the British Government is morally responsible for the provocation of war as a result of this raid, says: "It is entirely useless to protest to Chang Tso-lin on the occasion of this raid. This representative of Chinese reaction is incapable of answering for his own offenses. We shall protest before those who inspired Chang to commit the crime. We shall not succumb to provocation."

Pravda more bluntly declares: "England organized the raid on the Soviet Embassy, directly attempting to provoke decisive steps on our side." Simultaneous information received from Shanghai that a cordon of British soldiers and Russian White Guards surrounded the Soviet Consulate and searched people entering and leaving it, strengthens the conviction that the raid on the Peking embassy is part of a concerted plot. The Soviet Official Telegraphic Agency states that the Soviet Foreign Commissariat temporarily abstains from taking necessary steps because its information regarding de-

tails of the raid is still not fully verified. However, the Peking raid is known to be receiving the consideration of the highest Soviet governmental authorities and strong action may be anticipated in the near future.

Boys of Honolulu School Build Their Own Stadium

HILO, Hawaii (Special Correspondence)—The boys of Punahou School of Honolulu, a preparatory school with an enrollment of more than 900, are now building their own stadium. Each boy pledged 34 hours a week, outside his studies and classroom work. By next fall the stadium will be finished and it will hold comfortably 5500 persons.

Prof. J. W. Mahoney, instructor of the Manual Arts Department, made it possible to handle the mill work by rigging up an electric saw where the planks were cut to required measurements. He also superintended the laying out of the seats.

Character is the keynote of Hotel Sovereign

It has brought The Sovereign prestige... nation-wide recognition... and guests of stability.
Ever present luxury, an environment of select refinement—yet rates you can afford to pay.
Beautiful suites of from two to ten rooms.
Two room suites of Living Room, Bedroom and Bath—or unusually attractive Kitchenette Apartments \$150 per month and up.
Spacious Rooms... with private bath, shower and running ice water, \$80 per month and up.
[Live where living is a year 'round vacation]
Kenmore Avenue at Granville... 6200 North CHICAGO

W. B. C. HALL, Publicity Director
CAPE MAY COUNTY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
Cape May Court House, New Jersey

COUNT BETHLEN EXPLAINS VISIT

Hungarian Premier Denies Tour Connected With Monarchist Aims

By Wireless

ROME, April 9.—Count Bethlen, Premier of Hungary, received this morning representatives of the foreign and Italian press in order to explain the political importance of his visit to Italy. The main object of his visit was to reach an understanding with the Italian Government on the question of a Hungarian outlet to the sea, as promised in the Treaty of Trianon.

After pointing out the reasons which led the Hungarian Government to choose Fiume as the best harbor for Hungarian traffic, Count Bethlen declared that an "agreement in principle" as regards traffic passing through Yugoslav territory already had been reached with the Yugoslav Government.

The treaty of friendship with Italy, Count Bethlen said, was of the greatest importance for Hungary not only because it was the first of the kind ever concluded by Hungary with a great power, but also because it was made with a former enemy country. "The treaty," he said, "is in the spirit of the League and is not directed against third parties." The text of the treaty has been transmitted jointly by the Italian and Hungarian Premiers, to the Yugoslav Government.

After denying emphatically that his visit to Rome had any connection whatever with a monarchist restoration in Hungary, Count Bethlen concluded by expressing satisfaction at the exchange of views on the political situation in Central Europe with Benito Mussolini.

Before returning to Budapest, Count Bethlen will spend a few days in northern Italy.

LOUIS LOUCHEUR SPEAKS IN BERLIN

Speech Before Chamber of Commerce Makes Impression

By Wireless

BERLIN, April 8.—The speech delivered by Louis Loucheur, the famous French politician and economic expert to the Berlin Chamber of Commerce on the economic restoration of Europe, has aroused the greatest interest here, since it was held so shortly before the commencement of the International Economic Conference at Geneva. In place of commercial parleys from state to state, M. Loucheur advocated an international organization of economic life and in place of the establishment of a United States of Europe, the introduction of a European customs union.

The first step in this direction, he pointed out, could be taken now by

introducing a uniform system for regulating custom tariffs and a uniform pattern for commercial treaties. He also recommended for each group of industry the establishment of great economic organizations including employers, employees and consumers on which the League of Nations should exercise a "wise influence."

His words that Germany and France were called upon to play an important rôle in this reorganization of the European continent is much approved of here, and his advice that England should be the third partner in this work is noted with interest.

In concluding, M. Loucheur declared that war was no longer a profitable business, not even merely a crime but an absurdity.

SENATOR GLASS RESTATES STAND

Denies Backing Governor Smith for Democratic Nomination

WASHINGTON, April 9 (AP)—Senator Glass (D.), Senator from Virginia, declared here that his position regarding the Democratic presidential nomination in 1928 had been misrepresented.

"I neither predicted Governor Smith's nomination or election, nor did I state, as many newspapers have published, that either Virginia or I would favor Governor Smith's nomination," he said. "On the contrary I do not think that Virginia would favor the nomination of Governor Smith nor do I personally advocate his nomination."

"I did say, and now repeat, that should Governor Smith be nominated, Virginia would not, in my judgment, reject him at the election solely because he is a communicant of the Catholic church. In saying this I had in mind the fact that at the recent state election in Virginia we had nominated and elected a Catholic to the office of state treasurer, albeit he ran far behind his ticket."

"However, I stated very definitely that should Governor Smith be nominated for the Presidency as an avowed exponent of the movement to repeal or modify the 18th Amendment of the Federal Constitution, and should the Democratic National Convention name him as a candidate on this basis and by platform declaration undertake to make prohibition a party issue, it was my judgment the candidate would be badly beaten and the party irretrievably wrecked."

1,611,780 CALIFORNIA MOTORS

SACRAMENTO, Calif. (Staff Correspondence)—California continued as second only to New York in automobile registration during 1926. It is revealed by statistics for this State, just announced, New York registered 1,833,750 motor vehicles during the past year, and California registered 1,611,780. Pennsylvania was third with 1,505,480 vehicles registered last year.

NAVAL PUBLICITY POINT AT ISSUE

French Delegate Accepts Dutch-Swedish Proposal—Better Atmosphere Noted

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

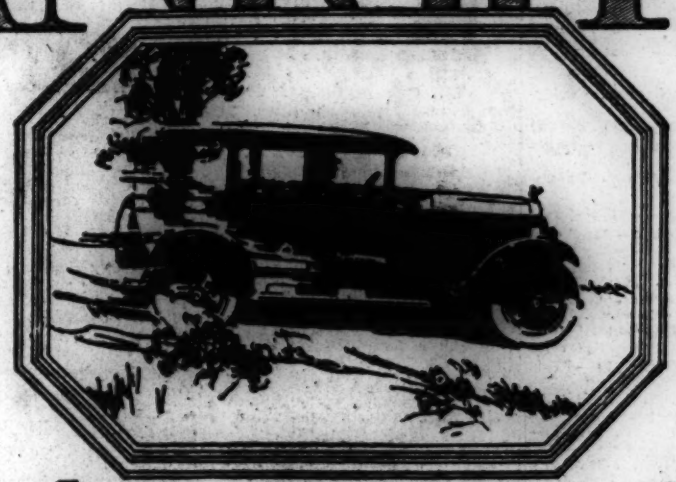
GENEVA, April 9.—Discussions on publicity in regard to naval programs have marked a turning point in the work of the preparatory committee for the disarmament conference here. With the announcement of M. Paul-Boncour, the French delegate, that this suggestion, put forward by Holland and Sweden, might afford a basis of understanding, a better atmosphere was introduced and the impression created that a real desire to secure tangible results existed. Previous debates had been arid and featureless, the decisions taken being earmarked for reconsideration on the second reading and other questions left entirely in suspense, the impression created being of points scored in a game.

So far as this gone many members of the committee frankly confessed confusion regarding what has been accomplished and where the discussions stood. Having covered the chapters on land and air under these conditions, the proponents of two schemes were apparently prepared to discuss naval armaments with their respective points in hand and private conversations were entered into with a view of bringing the joint proposals to the committee. Apart from the actual limitation of air, land and sea armaments, the remaining points in the convention are the questions of expenditure and the methods of supervision. The former divides itself under three heads: One, an agreement on a model statement, two, publication, and three, limitation of expenditure. As a means of comparison, budget expenditures are widely regarded as useless owing to the varying conditions in different countries, but as an index of increase or decrease, individual countries' statement, if standardized, may provide a useful check.

Germany's expenditure for instance as given in the League of Nations armaments year book just issued was 497,800,000 marks for 1924-1925, 590,600,000 marks in 1925-1926, and 696,800,000 marks in 1926-1927. Count von Bernstorff, concurring in the adoption of model budgetary statements for projected and actual expenditure, made the following reservation, "in so far as these are exclusively used for publicity and not for comparison and limitation." This attitude corresponds to that of the United States.

Difficulties concerning the constitution of the supervisory body are expected to arise out of the United States special position vis-à-vis the League as on previous similar occasions. Despite numerous obstacles yet to be surmounted, however, a genuine desire to reach a compromise is evidenced.

WILLYS KNIGHT

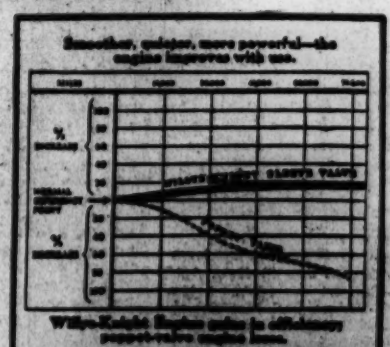


After 43,000 miles
"SMOOTH AS EVER"

"After driving my Willys-Knight 43,000 miles, the motor ran as smoothly as when I bought it." From one of many enthusiastic owners. The Willys-Knight engine is the only type of engine that improves with use—constantly gaining in smoothness, power, economy.

In addition, the Willys-Knight offers these important advantages:

Balanced shackles for chassis silence—Positive mechanical 4-wheel brakes—Shifter oil recycler prevents crankcase dilution—7-bearing crankshaft—Narrow front posts for greater vision—Light control of steering wheel—Adjustable front seat—8 Timken bearings in front axle—New type air cleaner—Thermometer temperature control of cooling system.



"Willys-Knight engine runs smoothly after 43,000 miles."—Owner's statement. "Willys-Knight engine runs smoothly after 43,000 miles."—Owner's statement.

WILLYS-OVERLAND INC., Toledo, Ohio
WILLYS-OVERLAND SALES CO., Ltd., Toronto, Canada
See Your Local Overland or Willys-Knight Dealer

COMMERCE HIGH DRILL COST CUT

**\$1500 Saved by New Method—
Classes Uninterrupted—
Winners Announced**

A saving of \$1500 was effected by a new method of conducting the three-day drill at the High School of Commerce this year. This drill which commenced yesterday was carried on during regular drill periods, whereas formerly classes were suspended during the competition.

Announcement of results was made to the entire school through the Commerce News Letter, 20 minutes after they were known, instead of having to gather the whole school together in the assembly hall. Economy of study time as well as finances was thus effected.

Cadets Win Promotion
As the result of the competition in the Tenth Regiment, participated in by 12 companies of cadets, Capt. Brian Emerson became colonel of that regiment, and Capt. Morris Mellich, Vincent Ziminsky, James Donovan and John Kohler became lieutenant-colonel and first, second and third battalion majors, respectively.

Individual prize winners in military drill in the Tenth Regiment were: Sgt. Daniel L. Hannon, Albert E. Grigalunas, John J. Manning, Sgt. Daniel J. Donnellan, Sgt. Peter J. Roberts, Harold F. Hutchins, Harry Chaurousky, Charles L. Kuhn, John D. Hennessy and Corp. John J. Burns.

Band Prizes Announced
Winners of instrumental prizes in the band which plays for the Tenth Regiment were Alvin Blesker, clarinet; Karl R. Kunze, saxophone; John B. Burke, piccolo; Fred C. Doyle, bass; Arthur Boswick, trombone; Harry H. Rodensky, snare drum; Morris Slesinsky, bass drum; Harley T. Blake, baritone, and Joseph W. Couture, trumpet.

In the competition of the Eleventh Regiment Capt. David Desmond became colonel, Capt. John Winter, lieutenant-colonel, and Captains Howard Dacey, Francis Coghill and Charles Keat majors of the first, second and third battalions, respectively.

Individual winners in the manual of arms were Joseph M. Jolley, Corp. William McKendry, Sgt. Alfred Ro-

land, Corp. Francis Nee, James Baldwin, Patrick Nash, William Johnson, Corp. Benjamin J. Burke, Corp. Philip Leonard and John Green. Bugle and Drum Corps.
Winners in the competition between players in the Bugle and Drum Corps of the 11th Regiment were Russell L. Adams and Francis J. Robichaux, drums; John J. Nerdin and Fritz Petersen, bugles.
Winners in the File and Drum Corps competition were Lawrence C. Bailey and James H. Nicholson, files; Max M. Bernstein and Adolph S. Landole, drums. The judges in the military competition were Capt. William R. East and Capt. Cyrus S. Searcy, both of the regular United States Infantry, and in the musical competitions, the supervisors and instructors in those activities, Fortunato Sordillo, Joseph F. Wagner, assistant director; Lieut. Harry B. Roche, Carl Gardner and John Whitehouse.

HOTELS' EXPOSITION ADDS TOUR FEATURE

**Entire Floor to Be Set Aside
to Assist Public's Plans**

A tourists' bureau for the benefit of motorists planning vacations or week-end trips will be a feature of the New England Hotel Men's Exposition in Mechanics Building, April 25 to 27. Chester L. Campbell, director, announced today. An entire floor will be given to this service. It meets with success, it will become an annual attraction, Mr. Campbell added.

The committee points out that under the stimulus of the recent recreational conference of the New England Council, new interest will be aroused among New England people in the almost unlimited recreational resources that are available in this territory.

The message to hotel men is not so much that they must all their houses during the season when business is always good, the committee explains, as it is to secure guests at the time of year when business is ordinarily poor.

CHAMBER TO HEAR ABOUT CHINA

T. Z. Koo, Chinese statesman, is to speak at a luncheon of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, April 21. Mr. Koo recently has been a leader in the movement of universities of China to meet the anti-foreign agitation. He has come to explain to America what is causing the disturbance in China.

Four Centuries' Gain in Ship Designing Is Shown by Models

Columbus' Caravel, the Santa Maria, the Pilgrims' Mayflower, an East Indiaman and the Flying Cloud Are Represented in Miniature at City Club Exhibit

An interesting study of progress in the design of sailing vessels from the time of Columbus to the days of the clipper ships, is afforded in a group of ship models being shown at the Boston City Club this week by the Society of Fine Arts and Crafts in connection with an exhibition of marine prints.

The models, which are by E. W. Otis of Boston, represent the Columbus caravel, Santa Maria; the Mayflower; a British East Indiaman of 1800; and the California clipper, Flying Cloud.

Although obviously lacking the graceful lines of the later models, the earlier ships have produced representations of the Santa Maria and the Mayflower that in design and construction are equal to the clipper model, even surpassing the latter in decorative qualities.

The trend in naval design during the sixteenth century is typified in a comparison of the Genoese Admiral's flagship with the Pilgrim ship.

The former's extremely high ends and lumbering tops did not survive the next century without a pronounced modification although ships of the Mayflower period still retained the lateen rigged mizzen on the quarterdeck.

Mayflower Well Ornamented
The Mayflower model contains a quarter gallery, ornamented in the conventional gold with elaborate carvings. It is a splendid example of wood carving.

The East Indiaman model of 1800 reveals an even greater transformation both in hull and rigging. The blunt bows, deep draft and wall sides denote carrying capacity if not speed. The extremely ornamental quarters have vanished. The conventional square rig had come into use, but the spritail under the bowsprit had survived.

The East Indiaman has been given a suit of sails, an interesting point about which is the large number of sails and masts. Standing sails had also come into use, giving the ships a tremendous sail spread.

The East India Company employed ships of this type for more than a century. Since they monopolized the Far East trade during that period competitive building for speed and carrying capacity was lacking, with a result that naval architecture remained at a standstill.

Then came the War of 1812; America's freedom on the seas was established and American designers and constructors worked with redoubled energy.

Also came into use, giving the ships a tremendous sail spread. The East India Company employed ships of this type for more than a century. Since they monopolized the Far East trade during that period competitive building for speed and carrying capacity was lacking, with a result that naval architecture remained at a standstill.

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The East India Company employed ships of this type for more than a century. Since they monopolized the Far East trade during that period competitive building for speed and carrying capacity was lacking, with a result that naval architecture remained at a standstill.

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NEW BROOKLINE STORES MARK DECENTRALIZATION MOVEMENT

**Demand for Merchandising Establishments in Outlying
Sections Manifested by Leasing of 15 From 10 to 20
Years at Cleveland Circle**

Construction of 15 stores in the new floor of a **two-story apartment building** at 1920-1922 Beacon Street, Brookline, offers further evidence of the decentralization movement whereby more merchandising facilities are being established in the steadily growing residential sections outside the business center of Boston. The work has been completed and several stores are expected to be opened within a few days.

Among the stores will be a chain grocery, a beauty parlor, a confectionery store, men's furnishings store, and a restaurant. An indication of the demand for such merchandising establishments at Cleveland Circle, where the stores are located, is seen in the fact that the entire group of stores has been leased over a period of from 10 to 20 years.

Skill Required in Work
The construction of these stores entailed much engineering skill since a ledge, upon which the apartment house is built, had to be removed without blasting. The entire building was raised despite the 26 apartments above being occupied. The work was done by the McClean Company of Boston to specifications provided by George H. Sidebottom, architect. Mr. Sidebottom has evolved a front of metal, cast stone and glass which greatly enhances the appearance of the entire apartment house.

The window screen contract for the business administration buildings at Harvard University has been awarded to the Crown Shade and Screen Company of Boston. Joseph E. Johnson, sales manager, has announced. The work will consist of the manufacturing and installing of more than 2500 screens. The work will be done in the company's new factory in Rosindale, which is said to be one of the largest adapted to the manufacture of screens and shades alone. It is estimated that the screens, 3,250,000 in number, will be worth \$100,000.

The Alger Land Trust has conveyed to F. P. Woll & Co. land on West Seventh and Tudor Streets, South Boston, containing 19,000 square feet, assessed for \$3600. F. P. Woll & Co. intend to erect a warehouse and office building for their own use. C. W. Whittey & Bro. were the brokers.

Spring building activities in New England continue to show a gain over last year. It is reported by the F. W. Dodge Corporation in a weekly compilation of statistics for building contract valuations for the week ended April 5, 1927, as compared with the corresponding period for the last 27 years.

Following is the comparison for the week ended March 5:

1927.....\$4,460,100 1913.....\$4,503,000
1926.....3,732,100 1912.....3,475,000
1925.....3,300,100 1911.....3,475,000
1924.....3,300,100 1910.....3,475,000
1923.....3,300,100 1909.....3,475,000
1922.....3,300,100 1908.....3,475,000
1921.....3,300,100 1907.....3,475,000
1920.....3,300,100 1906.....3,475,000
1919.....3,300,100 1905.....3,475,000
1918.....3,300,100 1904.....3,475,000
1917.....3,300,100 1903.....3,475,000
1916.....3,300,100 1902.....3,475,000
1915.....3,300,100 1901.....3,475,000
1914.....3,300,100 1900.....3,475,000

John T. Burns & Sons report the following sales: For Frank A. Con-

GOVERNOR'S TAX LIMIT MESSAGE CHALLENGED BY MAYOR NICHOLS

**Boston Executive Says Use of Back Taxes to Reduce
Budget Figures Means Immediate Borrowing—Re-
ports \$450,000 Cut in Appropriations**

The House of Representatives, opening its calendar Monday with the consideration of Governor Fuller's veto of the \$13 Boston tax limit bill, will have before it again a direct difference of opinion between Mayor Nichols and the Governor over the policy of using up back tax money in the current budget day of borrowing loans.

The Mayor last night issued a statement which opened with the comment, "The Governor's message vetoing the \$13 tax limit for the city of Boston is interesting, chiefly because of the amount of misinformation which it conveys to the Legislature." The Mayor added, "If the Governor shares my desire to reduce the burden of taxation, certainly the way is not by creating deficits which must be met by temporary loans."

Criticism Temporary Loans
Taking up the Governor's recommendation that back tax revenues be used to meet part of the 1927 budget and thereby reduce the tax limit, Mayor Nichols said: "At present the city of Boston uses the flow of back taxes to pay the bills as they mature, which projects the day of borrowing into the future. The Governor's theory of practice would force the city immediately on a borrowing venture."

"No matter what the method the money must come in the long run from the taxpayers. But if the city is steered into a deficit the taxpayers must bear the burden in the form of future taxation. If the city is forced to issue temporary loans to meet this deficit, then the taxpayers must pay the burden and the interest, too. This is wholly contrary to the pay-as-you-go policy which looks to the present to keep down the burdens of the future."

The Governor speaks about the use of back taxes by other cities for the purpose of reducing current taxation. Let him examine the records of the state division of accounts. He will find that in many municipalities the temporary loans are so constant as to take on the appearance of being perpetual."

Overdue Taxes Reduced
Discussing figures used in the Governor's message to the effect that outstanding uncollected taxes at the end of the year 1925 amounted to \$3,500,000, Mayor Nichols stated that collections up to April 1 have reduced this figure to \$5,127,772, of which \$2,222,000 probably will be

more his new brick two-family house with two-car garage and 10,500 square feet of land at 115 Langdon Street, Newton. This is one of Newton's highest grade two-family houses and is valued at \$30,000. George H. Reed of Winthrop purchased and will occupy one of the apartments.

For Harold E. Chase the single house and two-car garage, together with about 14,000 square feet of land at 154 Washington Street, Wollsey Hill, and valued at \$17,500. The new owner, Mrs. Clara L. Neice, will occupy at once.

William M. Jacobs has purchased two lots on Crosby Road, Chestnut Hill, containing 16,000 square feet, and valued at \$3000. Joseph Lane was the grantor.

Charles W. Wallour has sold to Barton K. Stephenson the estate at 103 Gibbs Street, corner of Everett Street, consisting of a single frame house and two lots containing 24,445

square feet. The property is valued at about \$20,000. The property is an English house of six rooms and bath, together with 6000 square feet, has been sold to John F. Wheelock for A. J. MacDuff. The property is located at 63 Canterbury Road, Newton Highlands, and is valued at \$2500.

At 40 Westminster Park, Newton Centre, a very attractive six-room Dutch Colonial house, with two-car garage, has been conveyed for the building. Nathan Stiles, to Carter Hoyt of Lowell. This place contains over 10,000 square feet and is valued at \$14,500.

G. M. Collins has purchased from O. A. Mason of California an estate in Abundant, at 30 Vista Avenue, and includes about 18,000 square feet and an eight-room house and barn. Alvord Brothers were the brokers in these transactions.

GOVERNOR RECEIVES LETTERS
Another deluge of letters and telegrams from the Sacco-Vanzetti case was received at the office of Governor Fuller today. The Governor, however, was absent from the State House.

Located 19 miles from Concord, N. H., in the foothills of the White Mountains, the school draws its students from all parts of New England, many of them coming from Greater Boston. It was first opened in the fall of 1845 as the New Hampshire Conference Seminary and incorporated under that name in 1852. In 1903 the corporate name was changed to Tilton Seminary. In recent years, however, the name "seminary" as applied to a secondary school preparing for college has appeared misleading and was changed to "school" by the New Hampshire Legislature of 1923.

Among improvements to be made will be the construction of a new administration and academic building to cost \$50,000. Ground will be broken in May and work will be rushed during the summer in an effort to have it as near completion as possible by the opening of the school year.

**NANTUCKET CADETS
GRADUATE TUESDAY**

Graduation exercises for 26 cadets of the Massachusetts Nautical School will be held in the Old North Church, Salem Street, at 11 a. m. next Tuesday. It was announced today. This will be the first time in which the graduation ceremonies will not be held on board the ship. It will be the sixty-fifth class to be graduated. The class comprises 14 members of the navigation division and 12 members in the engineering, who now have been eligible for positions as junior officers in the American Merchant Marine.

The Right Rev. William Lawrence, Episcopal Bishop of Massachusetts, will participate in the exercises, in the historic church from which Paul Revere's signal lights were shown. Two reasons prompted the school commissioners to hold the exercises in the church, partly to provide more room for the relatives and friends of the graduates who usually crowd aboard a limited space on the main deck of the Nantucket and because the vessel has not yet completed extensive repairs at the Navy Yard. The annual foreign cruise of the schoolship will start in May.

CAR SHOPS LAY OFF MEN

LOWELL, Mass., April 9 (Special)—A retrenchment program of the Boston & Maine Railroad has affected the railroad car shops in Billerica where a number of employees have been laid off in the past few days. It was stated by Frank T. Joyce, publicity director for the railroad, that in several cities throughout the system the railroad is now engaged in bringing its operating forces down to a point where they correspond with the amount of business being done by the railroad.

PAINTINGS EXHIBITED
LOWELL, Mass., April 9 (Special)—Paintings by H. Winthrop Pierce, president of the Boston Society of Water Color Painters, an organization which recently gave its fortieth annual exhibition, will be shown at the Whittier House, 243 Worthen Street, for a period of several weeks. A private showing and reception was held by the exhibition committee and hospitality committee last evening, attended by members of the Lowell Art Association and guests.

ALERTNESS TO BEAUTY URGED BY DR. GRIGGS

**Lecture on Art Stresses Joys
of Appreciation**

Summing up his series of lectures on "The Fine Arts and American Culture," Edward Howard Griggs told his Tremont Temple audience today that art appeals to the whole man and that because of its manifold appeal its meaning is difficult to interpret in terms merely of the intellect.

He pointed out the vast degree in which mankind appreciates many things it does not comprehend and said that the joy of human life depends more upon appreciation than upon understanding. He found the three aspects of appreciation to comprise beauty, love and faith. He thought that it was far easier to define the relations upon which beauty depends than to define beauty itself, but emphasized the dependence of beauty upon adequate and harmonious expression. He cited, too, the still deeper relations behind all appreciation of beauty, namely, harmony which inevitably exists between human sensibilities and the nature-world in direct relation to which such sensibilities have been evolved. With respect to the opportunities afforded mankind for the appreciation of beauty Dr. Griggs found a

SCHOOL HEADS SOON TO MEET

**Administration to Be the
General Topic at Confer-
ence in Bridgewater**

BRIDGEWATER, Mass., April 9 (Special)—Administration of the school system is to be one of the leading subjects to be considered by the superintendents of public schools of the State at their thirteenth annual conference to be held at the State Normal School here next Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday under the auspices of the Massachusetts Department of Education.

The subject is to be introduced by Paul C. Stetson, superintendent of schools in Dayton, O., who is to speak on Tuesday evening on the shifting of the emphasis in education, largely from the administrative standpoint, and on Wednesday morning on the principalship as an administrative problem. The subject will be further pursued by Dr. N. L. Englehardt of Teachers College, Columbia University, who is to speak on Wednesday afternoon on needed improvements in school business administration.

TRUCKS OR LIGHTERS, I. C. C. IS TO DECIDE

**Hearing May 16 to Settle Har-
bor Freight Question Here**

Whether harbor lighters or freight between Boston & Maine Railroad docks, Charlestown, and the Merchants & Miners Transportation Company dock at South Boston, shall be discontinued in favor of transfer by trucks through the streets, will be discussed before the Interstate Commerce Commission examiners at a hearing May 16 in the library of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Opposition is voiced to the use of trucks because of adding to the traffic congestion in the downtown streets.

Freight has been transferred by covered lighter, across the harbor, between these two wharves since the company's transfer to the last 15 years. Freight is transferred in the railroad way in which it reaches Boston, to Pier 45, Mystic docks, Charlestown, reloaded into covered lighters, towed across the harbor to the Merchants & Miners' wharves, and then loaded direct into the vessels.

The Boston & Maine maintains that such a method is uneconomical and expensive and therefore desires to discontinue it for trucks from its regular freight terminals, to Pier 3, South Boston, where Merchants & Miners' steamers dock. The steamship company, however, does not approve of the plan.

MR. KOUSSEVITZKY TO JUDGE 90 SCORES

**Symphony Conductor, Four
Others to Pass on Work**

Serge Koussevitzky, conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, is one of five judges who are to pass upon the 90 manuscript scores that have been submitted in Musical America's \$1000 prize contest for an American symphony or symphonic work which closed April 1. The other judges are: Walter Damrosch, conductor of the New York Symphony; Leopold Stokowski, conductor of the Philadelphia Orchestra; Frederick Stock, conductor of the Chicago Symphony; and Alfred Hertz, conductor of the San Francisco Symphony.

Probably half of the total number of scores submitted, were brought in by hand from New York and vicinity. Postmarks on other packages, however, show entries received from at least 18 states. Chicago contributed several scores, and New York and Illinois Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Connecticut, Indiana, New Jersey, Colorado, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Michigan, California, North Carolina, Nebraska, Missouri and Virginia were represented.

Four scores were received from Americans residing or sojourning outside the United States—one from Paris, one from Vienna, one from Naples and one from Honolulu. The anonymity of all the composers competing will be preserved until the judges have made their decision.

DISABLED VETERANS FUND IS UNDERTAKEN

Hundreds of World War veterans unable to earn a livelihood excepting by handicraft will be benefited if success attends a campaign for funds to be launched by the Disabled Service Men's Exchange of 335 Boylston Street. Appeals for \$10 per person will be sent to 10,000 persons.

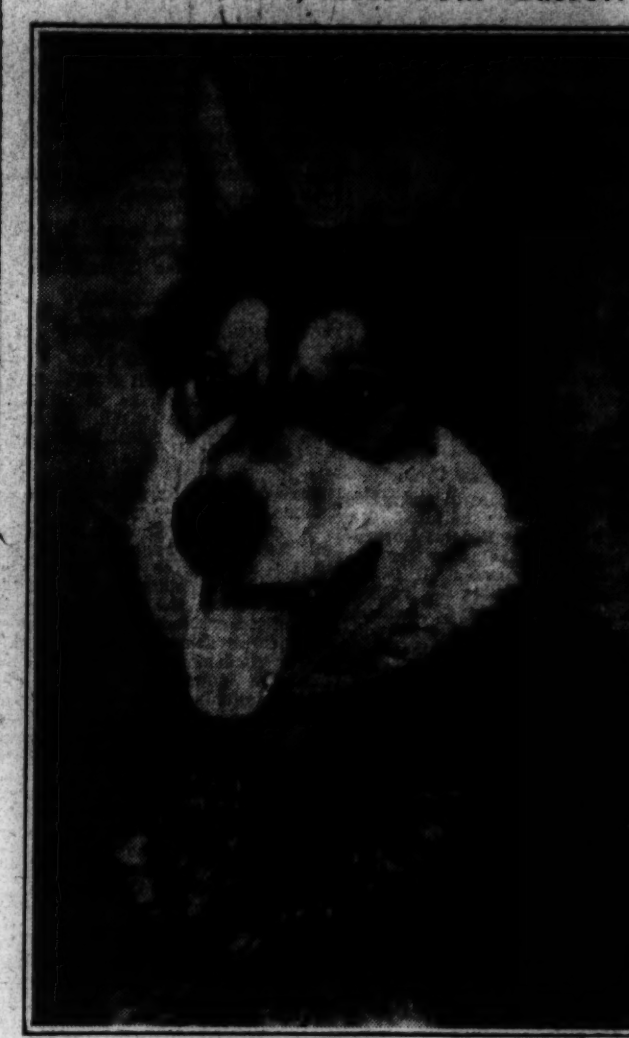
At present the Disabled Service Men's Exchange is compelled to deduct a small percentage paid for each article sold in order to pay overhead expenses. It is hoped that enough subscriptions will be received as a result of the appeal to be sent out to pay the entire exchange overhead expense, thus making it possible to send the entire purchase price of each article sold to the man who made it.

Robert Winsor Jr., treasurer, care of Kidder Peabody Company, 215 Berkeley Street, Boston, is receiving subscriptions.

VERMONT BAPTISTS TO HELP BURLINGTON, Vt., April 9 (P)—

Vermont Baptist clergymen and representative laymen in session here pledged their support toward raising \$25,000 for state Baptists toward the \$1,000,000 endowment and building fund campaign of the Newton Theological Institution, Newton Center, Mass.

Northeastern, Meet Your Mascot!



Husky I, Obtained From Leonhard Seppala, Famous Musher, to Greet 300 Alumni at Northeastern University's Quadrennial Round-Up at Symphony Hall Tonight.

Northeastern Rally Draws 1500 Students

**Graduates, Faculty to Meet
Husky I, Dog Mascot, at
Quadrennial Tonight**

Fully 1500 students, graduates and faculty members of Northeastern University will gather in Symphony Hall tonight for their quadrennial round-up. A diversified program of entertainment, including several student one-act skits, has been arranged under the supervision of Prof. Harold W. Melvin, director of undergraduate activities.

Dean Carl S. Ell will make the only address of the evening. Music will be provided by Lloyd G. Del Castillo, organist; the concert orchestra and band, all of Northeastern. There will be two acts provided by Keith's, and moving pictures. Husky I, university mascot obtained from Leonhard Seppala, famous musher, will be introduced to alumni, who will number over 300.

Paul R. Hatch, '27, New Milford, Conn., is general manager of the round-up; Paul E. Roy, '27, Manchester, N. H., business manager, and Elroy E. Heath, '27, Sharon, Vt., manager of acts.

L. A. W. ACCEPTANCE OF BOSTON
L. A. W. Acceptance Corporation of Boston has been organized under laws of Massachusetts with capital of \$1,000,000 preferred, \$100 par, and 10 shares each of \$10 par common A and B.

JUNIOR HIGH WORK REVISED

**New Program for Schools
of Springfield Submitted
to Committee**

SPRINGFIELD, April 9 (Special)—A new program of study for junior high schools, embodying many innovations in the curriculum, principal among which is the elimination of the dreaded "home work" of the students and the inclusion in the days' schedule of hours for group meetings of literary societies and other interschool groups, has been prepared after two years' study by Julius Warren, assistant superintendent of schools and offered to the school committee for adoption.

The elimination of penmanship as a study is one of the many innovations, it having been decided that the formation of a "hand" was accomplished in the first six grades of school and all that might be accomplished after that was to make the writing intelligible. Penmanship would be watched under the new system, however, principally by the English instructors.

Boys who wish it will be taught to cook and wash the dishes and girls will be given elementary instruction in banking under the new program. A special hour will be set aside to give the pupils an opportunity to "enjoy school." The hour would be devoted to meetings of literary, Boy and Girl Scouts, radio, nature study, dramatics and other clubs.

The new program meets general favor with the school committee. In presenting his revised program to the committee, Mr. Warren remarked that the junior high school idea was about 17 years old in this country and had been in effect in Springfield since December, 1917. He remarked that two years had been devoted to the curriculum revision and many noted experts had been called upon to give of their time and advice.

"The junior high school is the connecting link between the elementary grades and the senior high school," said Mr. Warren, "the lower grades connecting up with the junior high, while the senior high grows out of the middle stage. Now we have reached the point where a readjustment of this connecting link must be made and after considerable study we have found that the trend is away from specialized education and toward a more general instruction. In other words we are aiming to discard the old system of 'courses' for a system of planned-out work with one or more electives to be added each year as the pupil progresses. Such a change will fit the pupil for any high school in the city rather than for one only."

TEACHERS TO HEAR MATHEMATICS TALKS

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 9 (Special)—The Connecticut Valley section of the New England Association of Mathematics Teachers will meet at the High School of Commerce, May 14. Prof. Charles Howard Camp of Wesleyan University has been asked to speak on "Meaning and Uses of Mathematical Statistics," and Miss Vera Sanford of Lincoln School, New York City, on "Improving Instruction in Demonstrative Geometry."

There will be a discussion on "The College Board Entrance Examination in Elementary Algebra: Can High Schools Give Sufficient Preparation in the Time Available?"

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Remedy for Business Cycles Seen in Public Expenditures

Increased Federal Construction in Slack Periods Is Proposed as Solution

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 9.—In a discussion of public spending and private business held at the semi-annual meeting of the Academy of Political Science here, L. W. Wallace, executive secretary of the American Engineering Council, urged the establishment of a government department of public works instead of the present Department of the Interior, whose structure he called outworn.

Mr. Wallace said that within the next fiscal year the United States Government will spend \$75,000,000 on public roads and \$60,000,000 on river and harbor improvements, and in the next six years \$185,000,000 on public buildings. He urged that these expenditures be made with proper consideration of the business cycle, of the laws of supply and demand and of the labor market.

Other Speakers

Other speakers at the meeting were Woodruff Thomas, Washington, D. C.; Paul H. Douglas, professor of industrial relations, University of Chicago; Franklin W. Port (R.), Representative from New Jersey; Ernest M. Patterson, professor of economics, University of Pennsylvania; Walter S. Tower, economic adviser, Bethlehem Steel Corporation; Stuart Chase, director of the Labor Bureau, Inc., New York; M. C. Rorty, vice-president of International Telephone & Telegraph Company, New York; E. O. Griffiths, Chicago; Benjamin N. Anderson, New York; Wallace Clark, New York; and Otto H. Mallery, Philadelphia.

American business expansion is also a topic of discussion with J. Herbert Case, deputy governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, presiding. "It is well known," Mr. Wallace said, "that the attitude of mind has a great deal to do with the starting of a business depression, as well as the depths to which it may go. We have learned such a lesson in connection with our banking system. Good banking principles demand adequate bank reserves."

Leveling Business Cycle

Speaking of the control and guidance of federal expenditures, Mr. Wallace said: "The Federal Government has no control over the expenditure of the states. It is believed, however, that if the Federal Government should set an example of utilizing its expenditures for public works construction as a means of leveling the business cycle that the several states and municipalities would in time do likewise."

"Certainly an appreciable amount of federal, state and municipal expenditures for public work construction were taken off the top of a boom and placed in the trough of a depression. It would materially alleviate the serious consequences of a business depression. "Such a procedure could be far more sensible and wholesome in its influence than unemployment doles, unemployment insurance or bread lines. Such a procedure would enable public works of every kind to be constructed at a lower cost, because in periods of depression price levels are lower than in boom times."

Music in Boston

Concerts to Come

Sunday afternoon, April 10, in Symphony Hall, a recital by John McCormack.

On the same afternoon, at the Boston Opera House, the final concert of the season by the Boston Philharmonic Orchestra, Ethel Leginska, conductor, with Dorothy Petersen Raynor, soprano, and Joseph Lauritzen, tenor, assisting. Miss Leginska will act as soloist and conductor in Beethoven's C minor Concerto. Malipiero's "The Princess and the Pea" for children's orchestra, will have its first Boston performance. The other items will be Weber's "Euryanthe" Overture and Berlioz's "Rakoczy March."

Sunday evening, April 10, in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library, a concert by the London String Quartet, the last of the series of chamber concerts given to the public through the generosity of Mrs. Elizabeth A. Goulding. The program includes Beethoven's Quartet, op. 59, No. 1; Grieg's "Two Sketches" and Ravel's Quartet in D minor.

Wednesday afternoon, April 13, in Jordan Hall, a concert by the Harvard Pierian Society, George Sidney Stanton, conductor, assisted by Gertrude Echart, soprano, and Nicolas Slonimsky, pianist.

Thursday evening, April 14, in Jordan Hall, a recital by Roland Partridge, tenor.

Friday afternoon, April 15, and Saturday evening, April 16, the twenty-second pair of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. The program includes "Flüchter Ten Million," Fantasy for orchestra by Fyodor Conus (first performance); Five Sonnets from Scarlatti's Ballet, "The Good Humored Ladies," arranged by Louis Loeffler; "Memories of My Childhood," and Tchaikovsky's Fifth Symphony.

Saturday afternoon, April 16, in Jordan Hall, a folk song recital by Dorothy Gordon.

Sunday afternoon, April 17, in Symphony Hall, a recital by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. The program includes Weber's "Oberon" Overture, Prokofiev's "Classical" Symphony, Conus's "Flüchter Ten Million" and Tchaikovsky's Fifth Symphony.

Tuesday evening, April 19, in Jordan Hall, a violin recital by Orcha Halprin.

Wednesday evening, April 20, in Jordan Hall, a recital by Olive Macy Appleton, coloratura soprano.

Friday afternoon, April 22, and Saturday evening, April 23, in Symphony Hall, the twenty-third pair of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

On the same afternoon at the Copley Theater, a recital of "Songs of the Centuries" by Marie De Pass.

Monday evening, April 25, in an unannounced hall, a recital by Susan Williams, pianist.

SACCO-VANZETTI ARE SENTENCED

(Continued from Page 1)

tempts at rescue or mob violence, both the judge and the district attorney having stated that threats had been made against them. On

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STORAGE
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July 14, 1921, the jury returned a verdict of guilty against both defendants. The "defense" movement that had been started soon after the arrest of Sacco and Vanzetti, had spread with such rapidity during the trial that radicals and others throughout America and many foreign countries had become actively interested, and following the conviction, meetings and demonstrations were held in various cities in Europe, Mexico and South America.

A series of legal moves followed, the final one coming last week when the State Supreme Court denied a new trial.

One-Hour Protest Strike
Is Planned in New York
NEW YORK, April 9 (AP)—Plans for a one-hour strike of all New York City trades within the next two weeks as a protest against the sentencing of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti have been announced by editors of *Il Nuovo Mondo*, Italian newspaper.

A meeting of representatives of all the trades has been called for to set a date for the strike and arrange other details, it was said. Meanwhile, the Sacco-Vanzetti committee of New York announced an open-air demonstration in honor of the condemned men will be held in Union Square. This meeting will be a preliminary to the National Conference of Liberals and Workers, which was decided upon last November, and for which no date has been fixed.

At this conference it is planned to frame a petition asking Governor Fuller of Massachusetts for a complete pardon for the two men. A campaign will be launched for 1,000,000 signatures to the petition.

Members of Parliament
Sign Protest Petition
LONDON, April 9 (AP)—The signatures of 23 Labor members of the House of Commons to the message requesting the release of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti were collected here by an organization called "The International Class-War Prisoners' Aid." The message, forwarded to Governor Fuller of Massachusetts, asked for the withdrawal of the death sentences and immediate release of the two prisoners.

President de Brouckere of the political prisoners' committee of the Labor and Socialist International at Zurich also telegraphed Governor Fuller, declaring: "Seven millions of workers, organized in this international, are convinced of the innocence of Sacco and Vanzetti. I ask you not to allow an execution that would so deeply offend the conscience of mankind."

Paria Group Dispatches
New Appeal for Pardon
PARIS, April 9 (AP)—An appeal for pardon in behalf of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti has been sent to the Washington Government by the signatures of former Premier Caillaux; Mme. Dorlan, president of the International League for the Rights of Man; Victor Basch, president of the French League for the Rights of Man; and Leon Jouhaux, secretary of the Labor Federation.

Protest at Buenos Aires
Causes Taxicab Shortage
BUENOS AIRES, April 9 (AP)—Port operations have been a standstill and the city without taxicabs as a result of a 48-hour strike called by the regional federation of labor and one labor union as a protest against the decision of the Massachusetts Supreme Court denying a retrial to Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti in Massachusetts.

Several other Labor unions adhered to the movement, which is progressing quietly, the strikers not interfering with work. While federal officials assert that the movement is rapidly expanding, the police declared that the "general strike" failed to materialize.

Washington Interprets
Appeal From London
WASHINGTON, April 9 (AP)—While it is unusual for members of foreign

AN UNBLEACHED NATURAL FLOUR

AN Hour of Organ Music
by William E. Zeuch.
Sunday, April 10, at 4:30
P. M. First Church in Boston,
Berkeley and Marlboro Streets.
No admission fee. No collection.
No religious service.

MRS. MORSE
WISHES TO NOTIFY HER CUSTOMERS THAT SHE IS NO LONGER IN BUSINESS AND IS NOW DEALING IN CLOTHING, COATS AND DRESSES IN ATTRACTIVE COLORS AND STYLES.

THE IDEAL SHOP
30 TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON
ROOM 417

WILDEY SAVINGS BANK
52 Boylston Street, Boston
A MUTUAL SAVINGS BANK
Deposits Go on Interest
APRIL 15
and the 15th of each month

Just In
Convex Mirror, Eagle Ornament
Set of Sheraton Chairs.....\$175.00
Curly Maple Desk.....\$125.00
Curly Maple Highboy.....\$125.00
Reppelwhite Sideboard.....\$125.00
Sheraton Card Table.....\$125.00
Sheraton Dressing Table.....\$125.00
All warranted Antiques and in original condition

BOSTON ANTIQUE SHOP
59 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

parliamentary bodies to deal directly with American officials, the action of a group of members of the British Parliament in requesting that Governor Fuller of Massachusetts release Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti was construed here as having been taken on the individual initiative of those who signed the demand.

DEBT SHRINKAGE SHOWN BY MILLS

Treasury Official Points to Figures as Proof of "Coolidge Economy"

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, April 8.—A strong defense of "Coolidge economy" and a comparison between the savings made by the Coolidge Administration in connection with the Federal Government and the spending by the New York State Government were voiced by Ogden I. Mills, Undersecretary of the Treasury, at a dinner in his honor at the Hotel Waldorf.

"Of late our official opponents, lacking concrete figures, have sought to paint 'Coolidge economy' as a mere slogan," Mr. Mills said. "It is a fact, however, that the public debt has been reduced by \$1,000,000,000 in 1926, \$2,324,000,000 in 1927, \$3,048,000,000 in 1928, \$4,000,000,000 in 1929, \$5,000,000,000 in 1930, \$6,000,000,000 in 1931, \$7,000,000,000 in 1932, \$8,000,000,000 in 1933, \$9,000,000,000 in 1934, \$10,000,000,000 in 1935, \$11,000,000,000 in 1936, \$12,000,000,000 in 1937, \$13,000,000,000 in 1938, \$14,000,000,000 in 1939, \$15,000,000,000 in 1940, \$16,000,000,000 in 1941, \$17,000,000,000 in 1942, \$18,000,000,000 in 1943, \$19,000,000,000 in 1944, \$20,000,000,000 in 1945, \$21,000,000,000 in 1946, \$22,000,000,000 in 1947, \$23,000,000,000 in 1948, \$24,000,000,000 in 1949, \$25,000,000,000 in 1950, \$26,000,000,000 in 1951, \$27,000,000,000 in 1952, \$28,000,000,000 in 1953, \$29,000,000,000 in 1954, \$30,000,000,000 in 1955, \$31,000,000,000 in 1956, \$32,000,000,000 in 1957, \$33,000,000,000 in 1958, \$34,000,000,000 in 1959, \$35,000,000,000 in 1960, \$36,000,000,000 in 1961, 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Interesting Features of News Gathered From Many Parts of the World

BOMBAY REPORTS ON PROHIBITION

Majority of Committee Finds Loss of Revenue Would Be Too Great

BOMBAY (Special Correspondence)—The committee appointed by the Government of Bombay to consider the financial measures necessary to give full effect to the policy of prohibition of traffic in alcoholic drinks and drugs, in the presidency, has recommended by the Bombay Finance Committee, has completed its labors. The majority report of the committee is not favorable to the policy which has already been accepted by the Bombay Legislative Council, particularly from the financial side.

Five out of nine of the committee have come to the conclusion that the minimum loss in receipts consequent upon the enforcement of total prohibition would be over 16,000,000 rupees annually. The direct loss of prohibition is put by them at 40,000,000 rupees a year and the indirect loss at another 22,000,000 rupees and the maximum new revenue that they can suggest to meet this annual loss of 68,000,000 rupees amounts to 46,000,000 rupees. They therefore reach the conclusion that it would be unsafe to assume the possibility of raising a larger additional revenue than this.

Methods of Prohibition
It is admitted, says the report, that although to enact prohibition without enforcing it would be retrograde, if not disastrous, at the same time the committee is of opinion that it might be effectively enforced without keeping all the avenues of evasion continually under observation. The committee rather favors the idea of a continuous motor patrol at sea and also a continuous chain of sentries round the borders of the British territory in the presidency. The committee appear to put considerable faith in the hope that the Indian states will co-operate to such an extent that cordons of excise officers will not be necessary on the many miles of borders to prevent smuggling.

As for the general attitude of the people, the committee minutely examines the present tendency and suggests that the fears raised regarding a possible increase of illicit distillation pay more respect to the law-abiding character of the population in the whole presidency. It claims that although the consumption of liquor in Bombay City has been reduced by half by the rationing system, there has not been produced a single case of illicit distillation. The report states that in most of the areas the extra enforcement staff required will not be great. And in those localities where there is ample opportunity for illicit distillation, the committee says, it is no objection to the wholesale cutting down of the mowra trees and date palms.

Severe Restrictions
The restrictions on the possession of liquor, continues the committee, are already so severe in this presi-

BRITAIN TO KEEP ITS RURAL HOMES

Stanley Baldwin Aids Move to Retain Picturesque in Country Life

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON—Many remaining beauties of old English cottage architecture will be preserved if the Royal Society of Arts succeeds in a movement it has started to keep up these homes.

Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin supports this movement, and has in-

cluded the Carinthia, will arrange for the passengers of this large deluxe tourist boat, which is said to be the largest ever anchored in Stockholm's Strom, to see the "old city": Skansen and the Royal Castle, as well as Riddarholmen Church and the Hotel de Ville.

MOSCOW CELEBRATES SIGNING OF TREATY
MOSCOW (Special Correspondence)—The recent signing of the Soviet-Turkish commercial treaty at Ankara was enthusiastically greeted here and Soviet political circles regard it as the last link in the bond to Soviet-Turkish friendship which began with the political treaty in 1921, and was strengthened by the

comb of New York, who are sending out the Carinthia, will arrange for the passengers of this large deluxe tourist boat, which is said to be the largest ever anchored in Stockholm's Strom, to see the "old city": Skansen and the Royal Castle, as well as Riddarholmen Church and the Hotel de Ville.

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LABOR MAY ASK 44-HOUR WEEK

South Australian Premier Opposes Move as Certain to Involve Failure

ADELAIDE, S. Aust. (Special Correspondence)—There is so much hostility in South Australia to the adoption of a 44-hour week that the Labor Premier, Lionel L. Hill, is candidly afraid to include it in his policy for the forthcoming triennial parliamentary elections. Recently the Labor Party met to draw up what is known as "the fighting platform" for the campaign. The fighting platform consists of those matters which the party will endeavor to carry immediately.

It was, for instance, this policy of placing "urgent" questions before Parliament for decision that led to the breaking of the 44-hour week from support of the Labor Party at the elections three years ago. The then Premier, John Gunn, has promised a deputation that his Government would agree to submitting to the voters the question of a referendum on the 44-hour week, and, later, when the referendum came, it was in the policy platform that it was explained that the Labor Party had not thought it advisable to place the matter on the "fighting" platform. The present Government has ignored the dry issue since.

Party Not to Take Risk
The truth is that the Labor Party does not like highly controversial questions on its fighting platform—it is not prepared to take any risks over an election. So when it was proposed that a 44-hour week should be advanced in the present campaign, leading opponents who it included the Premier and several of the party's colleagues. There was a large body of workers in favor of the shorter week, but the Premier told the conference candidly that the Labor Party would lose the election, to take place at the end of April or beginning of May, if any reference at all was made to reducing the hours of labor to 44.

If the Federal Arbitration Court grants a 44-hour week, it will have a tremendous influence upon the industrial policy of the unions in 1927. The workers throughout Australia are tightening up their organization. South Australia is one of the strongholds of trades unionism. Of the

NAMELESS COLLEGE INITIATED ON GOLD COAST, WEST AFRICA

2000,000 Being Spent on College Dedicated to Service of Africa and of World—"Achimota" Means in Ga Language "No Names Mentioned"

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON—On a hill a few miles from Accra on the Gold Coast of West Africa has been lighted an educational lamp which cannot be hid. It represents not only the kindling of a new light for Africa, but one whose gleam will be shed abroad throughout the world.

Here has just been opened the first department of a college which deals with children from the kindergarten stage to, eventually, the university grades. It is supported entirely by the Government, but the authorities do not wish to lay the "dead hand" of officialdom upon it, and have brought one of the leading missionary educators in the East to be its principal. A thorough believer in the four staples of education as laid down by Dr. Jesse Jones, educational director of the Phelps Stokes Fund, this principal has drawn upon the best educational talent of Great Britain, Europe, the United States and Africa itself for his staff. For 18 months they have been getting the best knowledge they could of the country, its people, and their customs before any teaching was commenced.

WEST AUSTRALIAN SCHOOLS PROGRESS

PERTH, W. Aust. (Special Correspondence)—No government in the history of western Australia has done more to advance education than the present Labor administration. The latest decision to create a chair of education at the university is further proof of this progressive policy. The new principal of the Teachers' College to be appointed this year will also be professor of education.

Western Australia is still expanding its wonderful system of education by correspondence, enabling children in the far-away pioneering sections to enjoy the privileges of tuition. Last year, again, some notable successes of these pupils proved how thoroughly efficient and adaptable the system is. What is particularly attractive about it is that children do not have to break away from their parents at a delicate age to go to the city for instruction.

What is this nameless college upon which £600,000 is being spent, and who are these individuals? It was according to tradition that names were suppressed when Sir Gordon Guggisberg opened the Prince of Wales College, Achimota. In the Ga tongue Achimota means "No names mentioned." Under the new circumstances he gave a "Rotary" turn to the new Achimota as meaning "Service, not self," for the aim of the institution is "service to Africa and to the world."

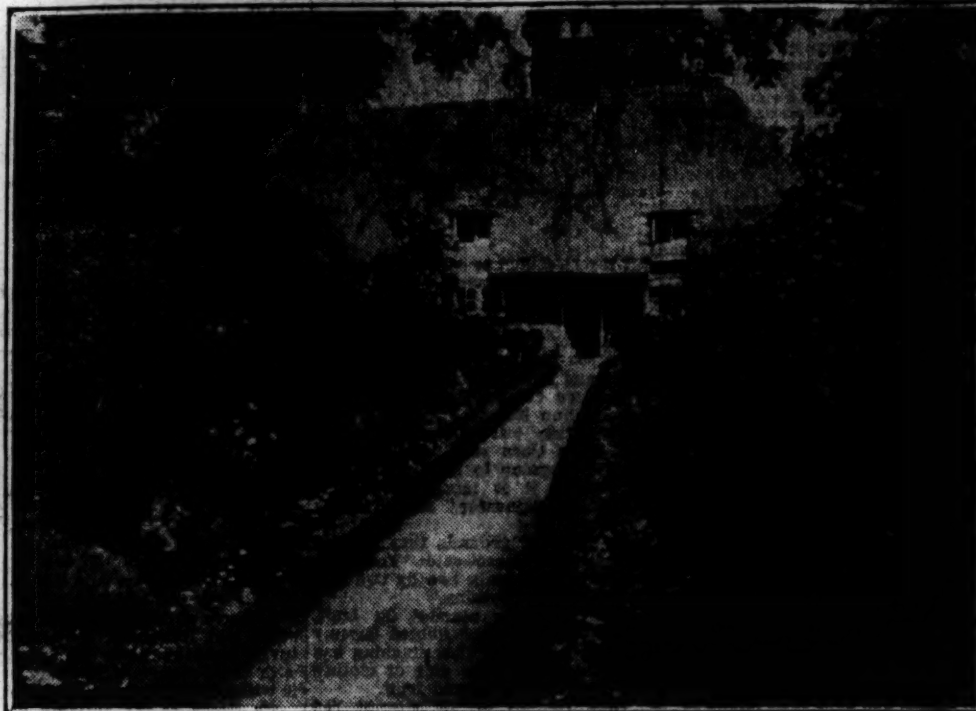
The principal, Alec Fraser, late of Trinity College, Kandy, has as his two chief assistants Dr. J. E. K. Aggrey, the Pan-Africanist, well known in America, whom Mr. Ormsby Gore, Under-Secretary for the Colonies, describes as "a British subject of whom the Empire should be proud," and the Rev. Kingsley Williams, a leading Wesleyan missionary from India. Dr. Aggrey's chief task for some time to come is the making of contacts with the native chiefs, before whom he can stand in virtue of his family's history on more than an equal footing, and explaining to them the inner meaning of a true education for Africa under modern conditions. For country and agricultural experts, on the one hand, and kindergarten teachers, on the other, are adapting their methods to the need of Africa.

The doubts of some as to whether there would be sufficient applications from Africans for the 770 places in the college are not likely to be realized. Although the buildings are not all completed 250 applications have come in and are being added to daily, not only from West Africa, but from the Cape, Kenya, Tanganyika, and as far away as Abyssinia. It was thought that girls would certainly not be sent to the kindergarten, but of the 60 6-year-olds with which this department has opened, 37 are girls.

Achimota will also be an educational laboratory and will have an educational library, doing research work. School teachers for the small schools will be invited to its guest house to see the newer systems at work and to confer with one another. In fact, here in the tropics is arising what may soon be the most complete educational center to be found in any country. As a local paper said at the time of the opening, "An experiment has been undertaken which is not only colossal but a tribute to Africa."

M. ROBINEAU PASSES ON
PARIS, April 9 (P)—Georges Robineau, noted financial expert and former governor of the Bank of France, passed on today. He resigned as governor last June after a conflict with M. Briand's radical ministry. M. Robineau early achieved fame as a monetary expert. For many years before becoming head of the Bank of France he was a departmental chief. He resolutely set his face against inflation, and finally he was forced to resign.

"Oh, Give Me My Lowly Thatched Cottage Again!"



RUSTIC HOME NEAR THE NEW FOREST
The Society of Arts Movement Now Under Way Is Attempting to Migrate by Modern Methods the Real Drawbacks to These Quaint and Picturesque Homes, Such as Cold Stone Floors, Leaky Roofs, and Smoky Interiors.

total prohibition in rural areas, should be continued, beginning with those districts where the loss of revenue would be the smallest.

In brief, Mr. Madan's views are expressed by the statement that there is no need to worry about much extra taxation for it is a policy of achieving prohibition step by step is adopted the task is not nearly so difficult as it appears. He warns the Government not to be too pessimistic about the future, as the present revenues will certainly not remain stationary, but will probably increase sufficiently to permit of the gradual extension of prohibition.

In the main R. G. Frahan, whose energies brought the committee into existence, subscribes to the minute of dissent of Mr. Madan, although he has submitted a separate note of his own couched in similar vein.

used an appeal for funds, in which he draws a pleasant picture of what there is to preserve. "Who has not felt a thrill of admiration," he says, "on catching sight of some Old World village around a bend of the road? The roofs, whether thatched or tiled; the walls, weatherboarded or half-timbered, or of good Cotswold stone, having been built with material ready to the hand of the craftsman and, painted with delicate pigments only to be found on nature's palette, have grown amid their surroundings just as naturally as the oaks and elms under whose shade they stand. They are part of our country, part of our inheritance, part of our national life. No other country in the world has anything to compare with them. Ought we not, then, to be proud of them, to protect them—to do everything in our power to save them from decay?"

There is another side to the picture. It is drawn by those who have been cold and cheerless in the dark interiors of these ancient structures, where the chill strikes upward from dank stone floors, downward from leaky roofs, and sideways from creaky doors and rattling casements, in an atmosphere smoky from chimneys that do not draw. But it is one of the functions of the Society of Arts movement to mitigate these drawbacks, thereby saving what is at once a picturesque feature of the landscape and a repository of national history which once lost could never be recalled.

STOCKHOLM PREPARES FOR 20,000 TOURISTS

STOCKHOLM (Special Correspondence)—At least 20,000 foreign tourists are reckoned upon for the coming tourist season in Stockholm. Last season broke all records, for the number of tourists has in 1926 at least 5000 more than in 1925 and 9000 more than in 1924. It is calculated that not including the usual travelers, there were 15,383 actual foreign tourists here in the summer months last season, the total number in all categories representing 40,000.

The large tourist steamer Carinthia will be anchored in Stockholm July 1 in order to allow its 400 passengers to see the sights of that city. The Swedish Tourist Association, co-operating with Raymond & Whit-

son, has arranged for the Carinthia, will arrange for the passengers of this large deluxe tourist boat, which is said to be the largest ever anchored in Stockholm's Strom, to see the "old city": Skansen and the Royal Castle, as well as Riddarholmen Church and the Hotel de Ville.

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LIQUOR REGULATIONS FOR ONTARIO DRAWN UP

TORONTO, Ont., April 9 (P)—Regulations drawn up by the liquor control board for the sale of alcoholic beverages in Ontario under Government supervision, were approved by the Cabinet. The regulations are expected to go into effect May 15.

A fee of \$2 will be charged for a permit to purchase liquor and will apply alike to residents, transients and persons buying liquor for professional and industrial purposes. Special permits, issued without the fee will be available to purchasers of liquor and wine for hospitals, Government institutions and sacramental purposes.

NEW TREATY PLANNED

LISBON, Port., April 9 (P)—Portugal and Spain have opened negotiations for a treaty of conciliation and arbitration. It is chiefly concerned with delimitation of definite frontiers and the fishery zones in the Guadiana River.

At the wholesale price of 30 the yard, while they last, to clear the stock.

Hand-Printed Linens
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RUSSIA SURVEYS RELATIONS WITH NEIGHBORING STATES

Poland and Soviet Republic Seen to Have Mutual Economic and Cultural Interests

MOSCOW (Special Correspondence)—The recent sharp exchange of notes with Great Britain has caused Soviet public opinion to turn to a closer examination of Russia's relations with its neighbor states, especially with Poland, the only European country which, because of its size and geographical position, is regarded as a potential military assistant. Rightly or wrongly, the conviction prevails in Soviet diplomatic circles that England wields a very considerable influence in shaping the policies of the present Polish Government; and every foreign rumor or press report seems to lend confirmation to this viewpoint is given wide publicity here.

There is so much vague talk of possible conflict between Poland and the Soviet Union that the new Polish Ambassador in Russia, Mr. Fatah, resorted to the rather unusual step of giving out a press interview, with the object of allaying apprehension. He referred to the mutual economic interests which should draw Poland and the Soviet Union closer together and mentioned the possibilities of cultural interchange. He declared that the nonaggression treaty which the Soviet Government had proposed to Poland, while simple in form, was complicated in actual working out and required time, good will and mutual concessions in order to reach a final formulation which would be acceptable to both sides.

Investia, the official organ of the Soviet Government, responded to the interview with the Polish Ambassador by a leading article, in which it asserted that the Soviet press never attempted to terrify Poland or to threaten it with the loss of any part of its territory, whereas the Warsaw newspaper Glos Pravi, which is supposed to be in close touch with the views of Marshal Pilsudski, had pub-

lished an article openly advocating Polish intervention in the Ukrainian Soviet Republic and a march on Kiev.

Investia also took up the question of the proposed nonaggression treaty and pointed out that, although a practical proposal to this end was made to the Polish Government last summer, no definite results had yet been achieved.

Joseph Stalin, Secretary of the Communist Party Central Committee, in a speech which he delivered during the elections to the Moscow Soviet, attempted to dispel popular apprehension by expressing the conviction that Russia will not be involved in war during this year, because its enemies are not sufficiently united.

HEBREW BOOK PRINTED IN ROMAN CHARACTERS

JERUSALEM (Special Correspondence)—What is stated to be the first Hebrew book printed in Latin characters is about to be published in Jerusalem by the son of the late Ben-Yehudah, reviver of Hebrew as a modern spoken language, who passed on here several years ago.

The Hebrew words are transcribed into Latin script after a system evolved by the author, with the object of making the language easier to learn by Jews and non-Jews who have difficulty in reading the square Hebrew lettering. One of the devices employed to indicate a guttural sound is the reversal of the letter "k."

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Left: A double-breasted model in Oxford grey, navy blue or black.

Right: A single-breasted suit. Oxford grey, black or navy blue.

MOVE TO DELAY CANAL OPPOSED

St. Lawrence Backers Protest Possible Sidetracking for Nicaraguan Project

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Western agricultural and industrial organizations deeply interested in the construction of the St. Lawrence-to-the-sea waterway have notified the administration that they will strenuously oppose any attempt to sidetrack their project for a new canal through Nicaragua or enlargement of the Panama Canal.

This dissent against a protracted delay in the undertaking of the St. Lawrence waterway followed on the heels of information from administration sources that a Nicaraguan canal to relieve congestion in the Panama canal was being seriously considered. Advocates of the St. Lawrence canal expressed the belief that the undertaking of a large waterway through Central America would mean the indefinite postponement of their project, and this they are determined to prevent.

Republicans Hold Standfast
Although there is considerable discussion going on in administration quarters concerning the desirability of another canal in Central America, there is no indication that Republican leaders have discarded the St. Lawrence highway idea. The State Department has notified the Great Lakes Tidewater Association, composed of representatives of 21 states throughout the middle West, that it is proceeding to negotiate for a treaty agreement with Canada under which the two countries can construct the St. Lawrence ship channel.

William Phillips, who will soon assume the post of first American Minister to Canada, has been instructed to begin negotiations as soon as he has taken over his duties. Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, has been studying the report of the engineers on the St. Lawrence project and is planning on conferring with Mr. Phillips on the matter in the near future.

Group to Draft Treaty
The Tidewater Association hopes to have a treaty agreement formulated so that it can be presented to Congress when it convenes next December. The organization is satisfied that such a pact would be ap-

proved by Congress and that authorization could then be obtained to begin work on the St. Lawrence system. Officers of the association explained that it was not their intention to make any objection to an inquiry into the desirability of constructing an additional canal across the Central American isthmus as proposed by Walter E. Edge (R.), Senator from New Jersey, chairman of the Committee of Intercoastal Canals, following a trip through the canal region, but that they would oppose any sidetracking of the St. Lawrence project for some other canal.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



"Well, Snubs, said the Boss this morning, 'the time has come when a certain little dog must have a bath.'"

And right away I wanted to sneak off and hide because I knew exactly who that certain little dog was!

But I said, 'Fiddlesticks! What's the use? I might as well face the music and have it over with!' And I got up and followed the Boss.

But just as he was about to fill my tub with water, Jimmie came along with a brand new ball and bat.

That put an end to the bath business in a hurry! 'He doesn't need a bath very badly anyway,' said Jimmie.

Progress in the Churches

Missionaries to Stay in China

Missionaries of the Christian Church are in China to stay and will not forsake their duties no matter what hardships they are compelled to undergo, the Rev. Dr. John R. Edwards, secretary of the foreign missions board of the Methodist Episcopal Church, declared in an address at the Baltimore conference in Mount Vernon

Place Church, Baltimore, according to the Washington Star

"Eastern Star" Bible returns
Dr. Daniel F. Rittenhouse of First Baptist Church, Columbus, O., has just used in a service the "Eastern Star" Bible which has been on a tour of the world since August, 1925, fostered by R. T. King Church in this city. The Bible has been in Masonic and Eastern Star hands and journeyed over the United States, Canada, Scotland, England, Panama, the Canal Zone, the Philippines, Cuba, Hawaiian Islands and China.

The Bible was used in First Baptist Church before it started on its journey. Hundreds of people have taken their obligation on this Bible and it has stood sentinel over many meetings of R. T. King Chapter, J. Nick Kerner, Past Master of R. T. King Chapter, and Laura Guy Keller the chapter's historian of the book and Mrs. Laura Guy Keller the chapter's historian of the book and Mrs. Laura Guy Keller the chapter's historian of the book.

Quakers Transfer University to Chicago
William W. Confort, president of the University of Chicago, has just returned from a visit to China, he was accompanied by a Quaker, transferring the control of the University to a Chinese board of trustees in accordance with the requirements of the Nationalist Government.

Christian Church in India
The National Christian Council of India is today facing and adopting a policy of construction. Sixty-five Christian leaders, including the Rev. Dr. J. R. Edwards, are in India to review the Indian situation. They have refused special consideration of any kind, and are living as a community and are laying stress on the fact that they are not a mission but a church.

Three Millions for Missions
The new addition of the United Christian Missionary Society, which has a budget of more than \$1,000,000 for the coming missionary year, and although the organization is still in the process of being organized, it has already received a grant of \$3,000,000 from the Nationalist Government.

Ministerial Alliance to Meet
The National Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance of the United States is today in Washington, April 19, for a four-day session. President Coolidge has been invited to address one of the sessions. Ministers of all denominations have been invited to attend the sessions.

Disciples to Build in Capital
National and local trustees representing the Disciples of Christ are today in Washington, April 27, for the purpose of discussing the proposed new Vermont Avenue Christian Church to be erected on the site at Thomas Circle.

Church Work for University
The southern branch of the University of California, which is to have a wonderful new plant near the sea, between Los Angeles and San Monica, is to be the center of religious activities promoted by a joint religious council, including representatives of Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish groups.

World Alliance in Scotland
In pursuing its work, the World Alliance for Promoting International Friendship through the Churches brings together Christians of all denominations.

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tians of different denominations in the same locality. At a recent meeting of the Scottish branch of the Alliance, held in Edinburgh, the audience included men and women belonging to all the Protestant denominations in the city and also representatives of the Christian churches in Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Lithuania, Norway, Switzerland, and the United States.

Charity Federation Organized
"To strengthen and co-ordinate the efforts of the various Protestant charitable agencies in New York, the Protestant Charities Aid Association has been organized. George W. Wickesham and Bird S. Coler are among the incorporators. It will be possible to make a gift of request for Protestant charities without naming any particular agency."

The movement for extending women's work in the Church of England is progressing. Following a conference of men and women held at Freshwater last June, a central committee, to be called the advisory council for women's service to the church, has been appointed under the chairmanship of the Bishop of Blackburn. Its policy is based on the recommendations of the "Lancashire Conference" of 1925.

Bryn Mawr University Chartered
Definite steps have already been taken toward the establishment of a new Bryn Mawr University near Dayton, Ohio, as a memorial to William Jennings Bryan. A site has been purchased and ground has been broken for the first building.

Lutheran Choir Ends Tour
The St. Olaf Lutheran Choir, of St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minn., has recently completed a concert tour of several midwestern and eastern cities, including one concert in the Metropolitan Opera House, New York.

Brighton Church Century Old
The Brighton (Mass.) Evangelical Congregational Church has just commemorated its 100th anniversary.

Church Edition Enlarged
The new edition of Clifton J. Johnson's "Brethren Church, 245 Years of Christian Service" has just been dedicated. Bishop A. R. Climpinger, the Rev. W. M. Vandell, pastor of the church, and the Rev. R. T. Atkins, executive secretary of the Federation of Churches, were in charge. The new edition of the book, which is a history of the church, is a valuable addition to the literature of the denomination.

Methodist Laymen to Confer
Laymen will have their inning in a big Methodist conference to be held at Lake Umbagog, the assembly ground of the church, in June. About 1,000 are expected to be on hand when the conference opens on the 24th. It will continue for three days.

Eight Liners Take Tourist Vanguard
Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK—Eight transatlantic steamships headed by the Leviathan of the United States Lines, have left with the vanguard of what steamship passenger men believe will be one of the busiest seasons since 1913.

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Sunset Stories

Miss Carrot's Pupils Attend the Fair

"CHILDREN," said Miss Carrot to her vegetable pupils, "here is Peter, the gardener, with the Pumpkin Bus to take us all to the Fair."

"Hurrah!" said Percy Potato, blinking his eyes.
"Hurrah!" said Charles Corn, wiggling his ears.
"Hurrah!" said Clarence Cabbage, nodding his head.
But because it was a half holiday, Miss Carrot only smiled and did not reprove any of them.

Little Lettuce had crimped her hair for the occasion, Priscilla Pepper had brought her green parasol and Minnie Mustard had a lovely curled fan. Charlie Corn had on a

hook-necked. The cucumber family had all sizes and kinds of pickles from tiny gherkins to large dills. The onion family, too, had many varieties, and the sweet Bermuda onion had a blue ribbon because it made such nice sandwiches.

Tom Tomato was about to think that his family did not have a booth when he came upon a mound of the fattest tomatoes he had ever seen all in elegant red pantaloons. Then there were cans of tomatoes, catsup, chili sauce, green tomato pickle and yellow tomato preserves.

But the most fun of all was counting up all the members of the bean family. There were green beans, wax beans, butterbeans, soy beans, pinto beans, navy beans, lima beans, kidney beans and red beans called trijoles (free ho les) in Mexico. Beanie Butterbean was so proud that she burst a button off of her dress and Clara Corn had to sew it on for her with corn silk.

After this fine visit to the Fair, Miss Carrot's pupils studied harder than ever, looking forward to being on exhibition themselves some day.

LYRIC TO BE RAZED FOR LARGER THEATER
30-Story Structure Planned to Cost \$5,000,000
Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, April 8.—The Lyric Theater, built 24 years ago by Reginald de Koven, light opera composer, is to be razed to make way for a 30-story theater and office building to be erected on the Lyric site. It has just been announced here.

Jacob and Joseph Oppenheimer, the present lessees of the Lyric, purchased the property from the S. and S. Lyric Company for \$2,500,000, and plan to start the construction of a \$5,000,000 theater and office building soon. The plot fronts 20 feet in West Forty-second Street and 120 feet in West Forty-third Street.

The construction will be in tan brick and limestone, with architectural features made to harmonize with the Paramount Building, which it will face in Forty-third Street. Six floors of the building will be used for a theater. It will be dedicated to musical productions. It will

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SELF-STARTER AIDS AIRPLANE

Invention Eliminates Need of Whirling Huge Propellers by Hand

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—An airplane self-starter invented by C. F. Heywood, British electrical engineer now in the United States, may replace laborious hand-starting for airplanes. Compressed air, carried in a small tank and supplied by a pump attached to the airplane engine, supplies the power.

The "Heywood high pressure injection starter," as it is called, is installed on one of the airplanes of the Wilkins-Alaskan expedition, and Capt. George H. Wilkins, in a recent message sent by radio from Fairbanks, reported that it was working "splendidly" at below zero temperatures. Sir Alan Cobham, the British aviator, who has just returned to London from the United States, took back a provisional option on the starter for Great Britain. Tentative tests conducted by the army at McCook Field brought enthusiastic reports to the War Department. It was also recently demonstrated at the Naval Air Station, Bolling Field, Washington.

A feature of the Heywood starter is that the compressed air not only turns the motor into its initial position for firing but that the same air forces a properly carbureted mixture of gasoline, atomized at 350 pounds pressure, simultaneously into the chambers, in cyclic order, which are found to start at once with this charge. The equipment to start an airplane, furnished with three engines, would weigh only about 45 pounds. The compressed air tank has one-half cubic foot capacity, with 1500-pound air pressure, or enough for 15 "starts."

Mr. Heywood devised his starter in the Argentine. The British-built Argyl automobile he had there lacked a self-starter, and it occurred to him to make his own. At first Mr. Heywood associated his successful idea entirely with automobiles. A spectacular feature of the affair is the possibility that in time compressed air may supplement or supplant electrical automobile starters.

Miners' Good Turn
Butte, Mont.
Special Correspondence
SEVERAL miners were discussing the automobile he had there lacked a self-starter, and it occurred to him to make his own. At first Mr. Heywood associated his successful idea entirely with automobiles. A spectacular feature of the affair is the possibility that in time compressed air may supplement or supplant electrical automobile starters.

"Let's get a bunch of the boys and go out and do it for her," suggested another.
"Fine!" a third exclaimed, and the agreement was unanimous.

The next day two dozen machines carried four times that many miners to the ranch. They prepared their own meals and stopped work only when all the potatoes had been dug and neatly sacked.

"We might as well buy them from her," was the next remark. And they did!

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MORE CARGO SHIPS TO BE DIESELIZED

Shipping Board Has Ordered 12 Vessels Converted

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Immediate conversion from steam to Diesel engine propulsion of 12 more Government cargo vessels is ordered by the Shipping Board. The board also authorized William S. Benson, chairman of the Dieselization committee, to enter contract for installation of Diesel engines, now the property of the Government, in three of the remaining cargo vessels originally selected for conversion into motor ships.

Conversion of these ships will bring the Government's motor fleet of fast cargo carriers, from 7 to 25 vessels. The vessels already converted have proved themselves satisfactory. Advantages of the internal-combustion engines aboard ship are greater speed, wider cruising radius, larger cargo space and smaller crew.

The first of the vessels to be converted will be put into the Australian service, which requires large cruising radius. Other ships will be allocated to the American Republics Line plying to South America.

Feodor Chaliapin Hopes to Sing Negro Spirituals
NEW YORK, April 9 (AP)—Feodor Chaliapin, Russian baritone, has sailed for Europe aboard the White Star liner Homeric. Chaliapin will return next December, meanwhile filling concert engagements in England and on the Continent. Before he sailed he expressed the hope that he would master the English language sufficiently to sing in an American opera, and render the Negro spirituals.

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FEDERAL COURT
TIE-UP SPREADSMy Concentrate Sessions
Owing to Lack of Money
to Pay Expenses

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Full effects of the failure of the Sixty-ninth Congress to pass appropriations for the Department of Justice are being felt more and more widely. Federal courts in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York have suspended sessions, and indications are that in many other sections the course of justice will be handicapped until the next fiscal year, July 1.

Although federal judges, district attorneys and marshals are co-operating in every way possible to meet the emergency, an announcement by the Department of Justice states that "it may be necessary to concentrate judicial operations in a number of districts, foregoing the holding of courts at distant places and also to reduce as much as possible expenditures for jurors and witness fees and bailiff hire during the present quarter."

Judge John R. Hazel suspended the civil term of the Federal Court in Buffalo April 5 when informed there was insufficient money to pay jurors. Federal Court sessions were suspended in Philadelphia March 21. Judges, however, have begun hearing civil cases without juries. Trial of all criminal cases has been deferred until July 1. Plaintiffs and defendants have been given the choice of appearing before a judge without a jury or of waiting trial by jury next autumn.

John G. Sargent, Attorney-General, recently rejected a proposal referred to him by Philadelphia attorneys to lend the Government \$50,000 so that jury cases could be continued.

In Newark, N. J., Judge William Clark has suspended sessions of the Federal District Court, both civil and criminal branches, due to the shortage. This means postponement of two important liquor cases scheduled to be tried in the April term, but now put over to autumn.

Judge Clark learned that \$225 of the \$2870 available for the trial of civil cases since March 14 had been expended in the trial of eight cases and that only \$582 remained for the trial of 150 cases on the calendar. He was notified from Washington that no money could be advanced or borrowed by the courts.

The Department of Justice has addressed a circular letter to all Federal district attorneys and marshals notifying them of the shortage of funds for jurors, witness fees, bailiffs, miscellaneous expenses, printing and other items. Jurors indicate that in many sections important cases are being deferred.

WET STATES BLAMED
FOR FATALITIESNew York and Maryland
Cited as Examples

BALTIMORE, April 9 (AP)—Dr. Irving Fisher, professor of economics at Yale University, speaking before the Maryland conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church here, attributed increasing alcohol fatalities in New York and Maryland to the failure of the authorities of those states to co-operate with the Federal Government.

"States of the two 'A's' stand out as the two conspicuous and exceptional states of the Union as to the rate of growth in deaths due to acute and chronic alcoholism," Professor Fisher declared.

"According to the record," he asserted, "neither in the country as a whole nor in New York and Maryland have the alcoholic deaths been due, except in an infinitesimal degree, to so-called 'poisoned liquor.' The persistent myth of the Government as a poisoner has no basis."

INFORMATION ASKED
ABOUT WASHINGTONPublishers Requested to Aid
Bicentenary Commission

The George Washington Bicentenary Commission in a letter to publishers throughout the United States, asks information on all published works about Washington or those to be published within the next five years, as well as copies of all such books and pictures for use in compiling bibliographical work for the 200th anniversary of the birth of Washington.

Through its historian, Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard University,

PAGE 1 Ladies' Hater
37 Temple Place, BOSTON
Smart Millinery
at Moderate Prices

Our New Downstairs Store
An Innovation for Boylston Street

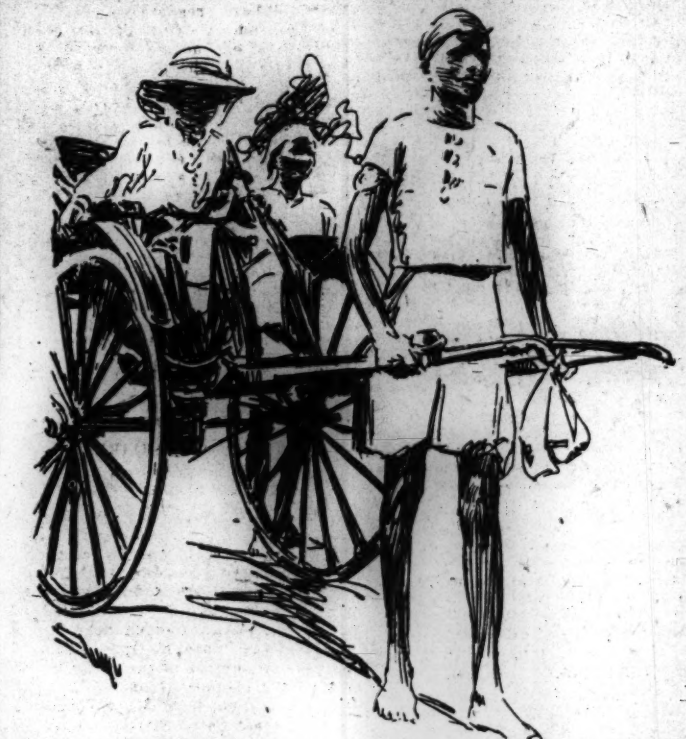
Coats up to 25.00 } NOTHING
Dresses up to 25.00 } PRICED
Hats up to 5.00 } HIGHER

Hill & Bush Co.
367-377 Boylston Street, Boston

city, the commission announces that it contemplates the publication of a George Washington bibliography, "as complete and accurate as possible." Various publications of a literary kind are also contemplated, one to be a pamphlet containing a brief comment on especially useful and readable books on this subject. It is further announced that "more elaborate publications about Washington and by Washington" will be issued.

WISCONSIN CALLS WAR
INTERNATIONAL CRIME

MADISON, Wis.—C. B. Casperson's resolution calling on Congress to use its efforts to enforce arbitration of international controversies by declaring war a crime under international law, has been adopted by the state Senate, 17 to 14.



If One Has Come to Ceylon From the Port Said Direction and Is Experiencing One's First Taste of the Orient, the Rickshaw Is One's Chosen Vehicle for Sightseeing.

MILITARY DRILL
IS ISSUE IN IOWACompulsory Training Backers
Likely to Be Reappointed
Over Citizens' Protest

DES MOINES, Ia., April 9 (Special)—Compulsory military training at the State University, at Iowa City, and Iowa State College of Agricultural and Mechanical Arts, at Ames, became an issue in the Iowa Senate when the names of the newly appointed members of the State Board of Education were submitted by Governor Hammill for confirmation.

At a meeting of the State Board of the Iowa Congress of Parents and Teachers, a resolution was sent to the Governor requesting that he name only such persons who would not sanction the inclusion of compulsory military training in the curriculum of the state educational institutions. The Sons of Veterans made a similar request. But the Governor reappointed the old members of the board with the exception of one new appointee who received military training while a student at Ames.

After these names had been submitted to the Senate, a concerted movement was set on foot to influence that body not to confirm the appointments. But a sub-committee recommended confirmation, which was had without any opposing votes. The secretary of the State Board of Education gave the members of the Senate the following digest of the work required:

"The State Board of Education requires military training, except to those who have conscientious scruples against such, or those who are not physically able for such duty."

WE PAY CASH FOR YOUR DIAMONDS

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

M. MILAN

DESIGNER AND MANUFACTURER OF EXCLUSIVE PLATINUM AND DIAMOND JEWELRY

257 Washington Street, Boston

Mail orders solicited. Room 313 Liberty Bldg.

'Shore Leave' at Colombo, Ceylon
With Rickshaw Rides and TiffinLand of Spicy Breezes and Colorful Bazaars, Ceylon
Fully Repays the Globe-TrotterMadure, South India
Special Correspondence

COLOMBO, one of the "ports" touched by those going on an "all around the world" tour, must find herself getting rich like many another port, because of the great stream of tourists which has brought such large numbers of visitors to her doors. For they, being largely Americans, do not return to

their ship cabins empty-handed. No, indeed! Ceylon baskets and Kandy brass, ivory tusked elephants of shining ebony and semi-precious stones of every description are a rare opportunity, to say nothing of beads! Ivory and crystal, pearl or coral, and glass beads of all shades and colors—they are all there.

Upon entering the breakwater at Colombo early in the morning when most steamers arrive, the spiciest odors greet one, an indescribable mixture of fragrance. One is reminded of that old hymn:

What fragrant the spicy breeze,
Blow soft o'er Ceylon's isle.

Viewed from the harbor the shore line is interesting. The blue, blue sea in the foreground, the bending coconut palms growing along the beach, the jetties breaking the continuity of the sandy shore, and beyond the buildings of the city leading a splash of color with their red sandstone and brighter red tiled roofs standing out against the turquoise of the sky, all blend together, producing a colorful picture. The harbor itself is a vast busy place filled as it generally is with ships from every part of the world. As each great liner anchors, dozens of queer Singapore craft, called catamarans, gather round. So long and narrow are they that it would seem as though they must capsize at the slightest breath of wind. Most of them are paddled by coin divers who entertain passengers in all these tropical ports with feats of diving, sometimes even swimming underneath the ship and popping up on the other side if the coin be worth that extra exhibition. Other tippy little craft appear looking for possible fares among the ship's crew who may be desirous of going ashore. Elsewhere scramble on board with beads, baskets and all the wares of a bazaar.

Choosing a Rickshaw
Coming up from the jetty one is besieged by rickshaw runners and auto drivers. It is quite bewildering to know which to choose. If one has come from the Port Said direction and is experiencing one's first taste of the Orient then for novelty's sake the rickshaw wins out.

Quick to spot newcomers and sightseers, groups of little brown boys run after the rickshaw, holding out small nosegays of fragrant waxen parosa flowers.

The rickshaw trips lead as a rule to the Cinnamon Gardens, passing on the way a huge banyan tree covering acres of ground. One must walk through the gardens where the cinnamon trees give forth of their aroma, as vehicles are not allowed within. Returning is a roundabout way through native sections of the Ceylon city, one passes cocoa factories. The truly beautiful Singapore women can be seen on their tiny pogoos or at work about their homes, as when the wind blows the long, multi-colored saris which hang at most of the doors one may peep within. The costume of these women reminds one of the old-fashioned basques of the '80s, worn as it is over a very full skirt.

The Hotel Walters
One of Colombo's hotels is the place chosen for the noon meal. The upstairs restaurant overlooking the harbor after the oven-like temperature of Colombo's streets at noon is a paradise.

Warner Co.
Established 1908
16 Hawley Place
Boston
Tel. LIncoln 8878-9

Conveying, Packing, Shipping, Storage of Household and Office Effects exclusively. Get our rates on local or distant trips.

A General of Reliability, operating the Largest Sanitary Automobile Vans in the Country.

PATTEN HAT and GOWN SHOP
472 Boylston St., Boston
Millinery and Gowns
DISTINCTIVE APPAREL
For All Occasions
Phone Ken. 6684

North Avenue Savings Bank
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North Cambridge, Mass.
A Mutual Savings Bank Since 1872
ASSETS \$9,900,000
RECENT DIVIDENDS Deposits Go on Interest
5% APR. 11

Jacket Dresses
Composed Dresses in Georgette and Flat Crepe
Black and white or in combinations with Prints.
\$15 to \$27.50
This model in Georgette
At \$15
Harriet New Liquid Cleanser \$1.00
Harriet New Liquid Cleanser \$6.00
MAIL ORDERS FILLED
Marquise's Gowns
ROOM 214
190 BOYLSTON STREET - BOSTON

Walk-Over Restoe

A custom last for men with a flat forepart and plenty of tread at the ball. Black or Tan Viking Calif.

10.50

Walk-Over Shops
A.H. Howe & Sons
370 Tremont Street, Boston 378 Washington Street, Roxbury
2359 Washington Street, Roxbury

dise of coolness. Very shortly, however, one goes down to the dining room and finds it, with its electric fan and its huge black and white tiled marble floor, the coolest spot of all. So altogether different are the Singapore waiters in that dining room from anything seen west of Ceylon that one shares at them in delighted amazement. They wear a peculiar costume. A straight piece of brilliant plaid gingham, very scant and wrapped tightly about their waists, forms a skirt. A sort of serving coat tops the whole. Their feet are shoeless and sockless except for an occasional pair of sandals. The arrangement of their hair is especially picturesque.



This Singapore Waiter, Selling Ebony Elephants, Wears a Tight Skirt of Plain Gingham Topped by a Conventional Coat. The Feet Are Sandaled and the Lower Half is Held in Place by a Circular Jamban Comb.

It is pleasant to daily over time enjoying the atmosphere of the place than to withdraw to the veranda. Here the tropical garden of plantain trees and tall papayas with rare palms on the veranda itself furnishes a background of beauty. The ever-present crowd adds his raucous note to the general buzz and hum of conversation. A spin farther south by motor takes one past low spacious attractive bungalows out to Mt. Lavinia, from which place the beauty and gorgeousness of a Ceylon sunset with its ever-changing and vivid colorings is a fitting climax to a "day at shore."

ALLEGHENY COUNTY BONDS
PITTSBURGH, April 8.—Commissioners of Allegheny County have authorized the sale of \$750,000 bonds.

Mary Louise Shop, Inc.
Exclusive Apparel for
Girls up to 16 years
Boys up to 14 years
234 Boylston Street Boston

Look at Your Hat
Everybody Else Does
SAMUEL'S FEATURE HATS
\$4.00—\$5.00
Complete Line of Millinery Hats
Samuel's
Established 1894
168 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston
One Minute's Walk from Mass. Station

The Myles S'andish
DELIGHTFUL HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED
Complete Hotel Service
Dining Dancing Squash-Court
30 BAY STATE ROAD
CORNER OF BEACON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

WE LIGHT THE WORLD

HOME LIGHTING

COLONIAL LANTERNS
Here you will find an unusually complete stock of reproductions of early lanterns, useful in fulfilling needs for light, decorative in adding charm to appearance of the home and reasonable in price.

Paul Revere
Style No. 25822 (1)
2 1/2" — Candle socket, black, brass, silver, wood, back plate in width, length 6 1/2", 8-in. width.

\$15.00

Send for Catalogue Open Saturdays All Day.

McKenney & Waterbury Co.
181 Franklin St. Co. Congress St.
Boston, Mass.

NEGRO WORKERS
WIN NEW FIELDSAppeal for Extension of
Opportunity Is Based
on Proof of Ability

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 9.—The attitude of white labor toward the Negro is broadening, as is that of the employer, T. Arnold Hill of New York, director of the department of industrial relations of the National Urban League, told a conference here on the study of the Negro in industry.

As a result of a recent campaign in Boston to open up new opportunities for the Negro, the Urban League there has added to its office staff to handle the surprisingly large increase in applications for Negro help, Mr. Hill stated. This is significant of progress made wherever the public has a correct view of the situation, he said.

Mr. Hill did not think that racial antipathy was keeping the Negro from obtaining better employment, but that it was tradition which prevented giving him an opportunity at certain kinds of skilled labor and professional work. However, the trend was changing and Negroes were more and more proving their ability to serve well in tasks of greater skill and responsibility. The appeal for increased opportunity in industry is being made on the basis of ability and not on basis of citizenship.

Perhaps Ohio has done more than any other state in granting opportunities for the Negro in iron and steel industries, he continued.

M. M. Hennessey, personnel director of the Argo Products Company, Argo, Ill., manufacturers of corn starch products, told the conference that his experience with Negro workers had been highly satisfactory. There must be an educational campaign to find better openings for Negro employees, declared Ira Dea Reid, industrial secretary of the New York Urban League. An effort should be made to place Negroes in apprentice schools, he said.

MEXICAN UNIVERSITY
ENROLLS MANY WOMEN

MEXICO CITY (Special Correspondence)—The extent to which women in Mexico are taking advan-

CAGGIULA
739 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON, MASS.
Coats Suits
AFTERNOON
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glays

Our Fashion for the Spring, mostly one-of-a-kind, invite the approval of you who want the distinctive. And they're priced with restraint.

We plan for the Matron, Miss, Junior Miss!

BOSTON
TEMPLE PLACE ELEVEN

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FLIERS MUST HEED
ORTEIG HOP RULESSo Leigh Wade Is Notified in
Coming \$25,000 Prize Flight

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Porter Adams, president of the National Aeronautic Association, has notified Leigh Wade, former army aviator, that he cannot comply with the latter's request to waive the 60 days' notice required from entrants for the Orteig prize of \$25,000 for the first non-stop flight from New York to Paris or vice versa.

The request for the waiving of the 60 day notice was contained in a letter received by the National Aeronautic Association today from the Columbia Aircraft Corporation, acting on behalf of Mr. Wade. In his reply Mr. Adams pointed out that the regulations must necessarily be strictly adhered to.

JEAN BROWN
LITTLE BUILDING
HATTER
is showing hats of distinction, individuality and style.
10.00, 12.50 and 15.00
Rooms 419-420, Opposite Elevators
99 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON

The Baldpate Inn
Georgetown, Mass.
NOW OPEN
WILHELMINE S. BRAY, Mgr.

SCREENING
FOR THE
WINDOWS DOORS PORCHES
SHOULD BE
Ordered NOW to insure delivery before the Fly and Mosquito arrive. Samples shown and estimates cheerfully given without obligating you to buy.
Our AUSTRIAN FLISSE WINDOW SHADES with scalloped and Fringe are in demand for the Living Room and Sun Parlor.
Phone 247-2472, 419-4192 to have one of our representatives call.

No Order Too Small or Too Large
FACTORY—Lockdale Rd., off 99th Washington St., Roslindale
Telephone Jamaica 5490

CROWN SHADE AND SCREEN COMPANY
Established 1905
44 Sudbury Street Boston, Mass.

Reboux's "Monte Carlo"

A charming new hat developed in light weight French felt so closely resembling the original that Reboux herself, could hardly tell them apart. One of the many hats for immediate wear in the new Spring collections.

Large assortment \$15.

Manahan
180 Boylston Street, Boston

WOMEN RAISE FUNDS
FOR \$7,000,000 CLUBOversubscribe Amount for 26-
Story New York Structure

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 9.—With an oversubscription by 5000 members of its \$3,500,000 stock sale, the American Women's Association is proceeding immediately with the erection of a 26-story, 1800-room club house, costing \$7,000,000, to be located between West Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth Street, Eighth and Ninth Avenues, opposite the site for the new Metropolitan Opera House, and to be ready October, 1928.

lot originally purchased in West Twenty-third Street to use as a site for a club house has been withdrawn from the market, the ground being held for investment purposes.

Twenty-one "best sellers" were announced by Miss Anne Morgan. Prizes were given to women who sold the greatest amount of stock, Miss Sophie Brenner topping the list with \$142,000; Miss Thalia Brown coming next with \$90,850, and Mrs. Anna W. Porter following with \$88,000.

Although the club members have sold \$250,000 in stock in the last month, they greeted with cheers the announcement of Miss Gertrude Robinson Smith, president, that plans are under way to finance a Long Island country club for 500 members of the association.

Your Spring Coat

HERE you may choose from a varied assemblage of coats of the moment's mode. Coats which have fashion's latest designs, fashion's touch, and fashion's colors, at prices very moderate.

Radio
530 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON
Opposite Copley-Plaza Hotel

In Step With Spring
New colorings
in Neckwear
by Keys & Lockwood
The New Tans in Mallory Hats
Imported
Duplex Fabric Gloves
Chamois and Buck Shades
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HABERDASHER
236 Huntington Avenue
Atlantic National Bank Building
71-79 Hanover Street, Boston
Established 1914 The First Glove Store in Boston

SCREENING
FOR THE
WINDOWS DOORS PORCHES
SHOULD BE
Ordered NOW to insure delivery before the Fly and Mosquito arrive. Samples shown and estimates cheerfully given without obligating you to buy.
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Large assortment \$15.

Manahan
180 Boylston Street, Boston

You should see some of our 'home-
lent' shows," said Mr. Routsen.
magins having a town of 1800 boys
d young men to draw upon. We
d lots of ability among them."
Vesper and Sunday morning ser-
ves are held in the hotel. A pipe
gan was a gift of one of its
towns

CREWS OUT ON NEW COURSE
NEW YORK, April 5.—After several days' delay, Columbia University's crews finally made their debut on East River Bay, their new rowing course, yesterday afternoon, with a six-mile workout. Under the direction of Coach A. Glendon, the varsity, junior varsity, first freshman and combination crews took to the water.

only led the Red Sox into a individual scoring the last season, but linked with the leaders in the Intercollegiate League.

EXHIBITION BASEBALL FRIDAY
New York (N) 4, Washington (A) 1.
Chicago (A) 4, Louisville 4 (11 innings).
Cleveland (A) 1, U. of Alabama 2.
Detroit 11, Wichita Falls 1.
Boston (A) 12, Boston 1902.

ALL EVENTS	
Adolph Carlson, Chicago	137
Thomas Savanos, Dayton	131
Joseph, Chicago	127
Paul Green, Chicago	127
John Palmer, Grand Rapids	121
H. Stewart, Chicago	121
W. Smith, Seattle	117
W. Smith, Seattle	117
F. Nigg, Chicago	108
L. Pluhm, Chicago	109

COLEGE BASEBALL FRIDAY
Georgetown 14, Dartmouth 4
William and Mary 3, Yale 3
Vermont 12, Drexel 4
Catholic University 7, Delaware 4

LAUGHMERRY REIGNS
W ORLEANS, April 31 (AP)—Chuck Laughmerry, for several years head all coach at Tulane University, has tendered his resignation. He stated, Laughmerry gave no reason in action, but it was understood he had accepted a new position.

HAVE you renewed your subscription to the Monitor? Foreign renewal assures your receiving every issue, and is a courtesy greatly appreciated by The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Household Arts, Crafts and Decoration

Conquering an Old-Fashioned Kitchen

IN RECENT years, architects have awakened to the fact that a dwelling should be something more than a house with a certain number of rooms arranged according to a stereotyped plan. They now realize that a home should be built to meet the needs of those who are to occupy it, and the various rooms planned with definite thought as to the purposes for which they are required.

Thus it has come about that no room of the modern house receives more careful attention in its planning than does the kitchen, which is built on the basic idea of eliminating lost motion and thereby promoting efficiency. To this end, distances are carefully calculated so that no unnecessary steps shall be required, and with the purpose of making work easy and pleasant. The lighting, placing of plumbing, arrangement of cupboards, sink and stove, are all details to which earnest consideration is given. If the mistress of the home is to have charge of her own household, then sink, tables, and shelves are built in accordance with her height. Nothing in short, which can contribute to her comfort, is left undone.

Sometimes, a woman who is the owner of a kitchen, poorly arranged and full of drawbacks, to successful accomplishment of the daily duties finds herself feeling a bit disheartened as she scans the beautiful prints of present-day kitchens which fill household magazines. Yet she need not give way to this sentiment for very likely the same magazine has also a page of helpful suggestions for old-fashioned houses.

The Best Possible
The writer has a friend who became the possessor of a substantial and comfortable home, built some 40 years ago. Although the rest of the rooms are very pleasant and attractive, the kitchen would be called, by a modern architect, a monstrosity—nothing short of that. Remodeling would be a matter of such great expense that it is considered inadvisable, for since nothing is right, doing it over would mean tearing out the old and building in an entire new room.

Instead of succumbing helplessly to the burden imposed by such conditions, this woman set herself cheerfully to the task of outwitting by her own ingenuity the stupidity of such arrangements.

It was no very difficult thing to change the walls from their hideous dark blue to a sunny yellow, and the wainscoting and other woodwork to deep ivory. But the sink had to remain in the dark corner, the cupboards in the pantry beyond, and the stove far removed from both. Taking these conditions all as a matter of fact, but regarding that steps must be saved somewhere, she began studying the case.

Her first aim was to have within the kitchen all the things which might, at any time, be needed there. For instance, quite frequently someone in the kitchen needs a can of condensed milk. To obviate the necessity of running up-stairs on so small an errand, she hung on the wall a bright little chintz cushion filled with pins of various sorts. In this cushion is kept also the large needle which she uses in sewing up stuffed toys. With such a step she can reach the drawer holding the twine ball from which she threads this needle. The twine ball could easily be kept in several other places; the point is that she has taken care to discover just which place is absolutely best for each thing. On the wall is a calendar with figures large enough to be quickly seen. There is a bill book above the table where all bills may immediately be filed for future reference. A small clock saves running into the front part of the house to get the time. A pair of scissors proves to be a friend in need. Perhaps the one small thing which does most to save confusion and thereby time, is a memorandum pad tacked to the

wall from which hangs a pencil on a long string. This housewife has made it a habit to write upon this pad the articles she needs as they come to her thought. The minute she uses her last teaspoonful of baking powder she writes down "baking powder," and that heads her next grocery order. By this means, she



A New House in San Marino, Calif., Designed by Mrs. Frankie Faulkner.

never finds herself out of anything, and she has been able to keep from indulging in the pernicious habit of borrowing.

On one wall there hangs a good-sized blackboard which really belongs to the small daughter of the house, but which proves useful to the mother in many ways. Messages left for different members of the family, telephone calls, lists of tasks for the day, canning measurements, and many similar items, find place here very often.

Lavish Supplies
An abundant supply of tea-towels is always on hand. In the long run it is no more of an expense to have a full supply than a meager one, and there is no slowing up of work here for lack of fresh clean towels. There is, likewise, a sufficient number of aprons to meet all demands. Holders are made by the dozen, at some convenient season of the year. Out six inches square, of any soft washable material, and interlined with old stockings or underwear, they contribute to neatness and speed in cooking.

In the basement, this woman found a marble slab, 9 by 27 inches, which had been a part of a discarded fireplace mantel. This she placed on brackets fastened to the wall about 24 inches above the floor, and close beside the stove. It proves itself a daily joy, by affording additional space where hot kettles and irons are placed with safety.

A drop table, hinged to the wall, can be raised when needed, to provide extra table room. With this, this proves even an acceptable place for quick meals for the family, and to meet this very occasional demand, a few folding chairs were purchased and painted to match the woodwork. A long, narrow shelf above the old-fashioned cooking table furnishes a convenient place for the seasonings most often used, and which otherwise would have to be kept a number of steps away in the pantry.

By placing a hook on the wall back of the stove, it was found that

an electric-light cord with a bulb could be pulled over and hooked to it, thus giving plenty of light for cooking.

A definite place has been set apart for wrapping paper and cord, and another for old newspapers. At a small outlay of money a number of small helps have been purchased, each of which makes for greater efficiency. Among them are a high stool, a large wheel tray for use in setting and clearing the dining table,

Marino, where a charming home has recently been built.

The house, with its low roof, white plastered walls and aged oak trimmings, is reminiscent of houses of old Spanish haciendas. The deep red tile roof reflects early after wall construction, and the Spanish cut in the oblique lights of the windows.

The recessed front porch has a

set of wire cake-testers, a hand brush for washing vegetables, a soap shaker and a wire support on the ironing board for the cord of the electric iron. This latter convenience alone saves many minutes every time ironing is in progress.

Believing that there is no reason for excluding good pictures from this part of the house, this woman transferred a few favorites from other rooms to the yellow background of her kitchen walls. Bright rag rugs add another touch of gaiety, while curtains of blue-checked gingham contribute to the general cheerfulness.

These old-fashioned, poorly arranged kitchens! Perhaps, at first glance they do seem rather difficult and hopeless. And yet experience should have taught that no condition is so irrevocably bad that it cannot be changed for the better if it be handled with intelligence and perseverance—plus good humor.

To Cut Bias Bands

WHEN many yards of narrow bias bands are required, it is difficult and slow work to sew the separate strips together so they will meet evenly, especially if the material is soft. Yet there are so many good uses for them that one often wishes they were easier to make.

There is a very simple way to make absolutely perfect bias bands, and make them quickly, and every woman who sews should know about it.

First cut the material on the bias, and then with a pencil draw straight lines parallel to this bias edge, according to the width desired for the strips, and estimating about the number of yards needed. Even on dark-colored material, pencil marks will show well enough to cut by. Now, starting at the sharp point of the material, begin to cut the first strip along the pencil line, but cut only about half way across—and then wait! Now join the two selvedge edges of the material, as if about to sew it up into a sack. Be sure the pencil lines meet. Stitch these two edges together on the machine, from the wrong side of course. It is important to adjust the machine to a very short stitch for this work. Press the seam flat with a hot iron. Then continue cutting from where the work was left, around and around, and you will have a long, continuous strip, perfectly even and already sewed together. It takes almost no time to make any number of yards of bias strips in this manner, and they are sure to be absolutely even.

If this explanation should not seem perfectly clear to any reader, take a small piece of paper and carry out the foregoing directions, and it will be seen at once how the scheme works.

THE FIREPLACE

The chimney is plastered on the outside and has a topping of red bricks with white joints, which act as an echo to the dark oak beams.

The living room, which is in the one-story extension, has a floor of padre tile, dark red; and through the large French windows, which open at the back upon a covered porch with quarried brick floor, one gets a lovely view of the garden.

The fireplace is of special historic interest: it was designed for a rare old family portrait, and is built around an old marble mantel, taken from an ancestral residence. The mantel, even with lines of another period, seems to blend beautifully into its new environment, and quietly affects the entire room. One feels that the portrait and the fireplace

floor of red padre bricks which warm the whiteness of the walls and the oak beams of the entrance. One of the most interesting features in the front door which has the family coat of arms, of the Robert Bruce line, reproduced in colors on an inset glass panel, protected by a simple wrought-iron grill. Mexican designs, stenciled in colors, are carried around the openings of the door, and also around the windows.

After years of actual stenciling, it is one of the most popular and valuable pursuits which frequently rise and wane in popularity, and at this time, when the varieties of handwork are multitudinous, it is opportune to make further mention of the craft. Fortunately, it is one which does not necessitate a large expenditure on tools and apparatus.

Before any of the actual stenciling can be done, the stencil has to be prepared. Designs of all kinds can be bought from the art-shops, but in this case half the satisfaction disappears from the work, and there is no individuality in the finished article. Ordinary cartridge paper, purchased for a few cents per sheet, is the best material to use, if one prefers to make the stencils. This is greased over with any kind of fat,

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ANTIQUES for the HOME MAKER and the COLLECTOR

From Betty Lamps to Argand

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

AROUND the lights of the home a wealth of associations gathers. One's memories need not be supported by fancy to make the subject pleasant, even absorbing. The open fire, framed by a wide mantle and a broad hearth of bricks, shares with the family living-room table and its reading lamp the honors of childhood's happiest recollections. Increasing freedom in thought and action and culture in the broadest sense has come through the patient years. Hand in hand with these have progressed the methods of pushing away the physical darkness that hampered the activities of earlier days. A multitude of associations rush to mind at the mention of the subject. The clinging pathos of the picture of devoted Mrs. Alcott and the single lamp allowed the household by its group of high-minded but impractical dreamers, is sure to impress the reader of Miss Sears' "Bronson Alcott's Fruitlands."

When the dark day of 1780 brought fear to other Connecticut legislators, Abraham Davenport's sturdy faith led him to plead, "Let God do his work, we will see to ours. Bring in the candles." And they brought them in, to proceed with the debate on "An act to amend an act to regulate the shad and alewife fisheries." So we learn from Whittier's "Abraham Davenport."

Lamps Hold Many Attractions

Lighting and the forms it has taken at various times hold the attention for numerous reasons, aesthetic, practical, economic, and antiquarian. With an interest based only on the personal and historical, the lantern from the hall of the John Hancock house, and the crude Betty lamp that Governor Carver bought in Holland just before he boarded the Mayflower, are objects to grip the attention of almost anyone.

Nearly every collector of old-time things is likely to include at least a few lamps or candlesticks in his accumulation of things useful or ornamental or rare. A few have become enthusiasts in this particular line, securing wisely and constantly for many years specimens that seekers in other lines passed by without a thought. To these specialists we are in debt, for their enthusiasm has led to ultimate notice by the public, and to something approaching an exact knowledge of the development of lighting devices.

Although many books for collectors of the accessories of early American home life mention lighting equipment at greater or less length, it remained for Arthur H. Hayward to write the first book on it under the title of "Colonial Lighting," in 1923. Received with favor, the edition was sold out, and now a new one, from the press of Little, Brown & Co., has recently appeared, selling at \$7.50.

The Author's Aim

To quote fragments from his Introduction and Foreword, the author states that his purpose is, "First, to try to crystallize the fragmentary and confusing bits of information which one picks up here and there into a connected and coherent picture. . . . Secondly, to try to treat this subject in such a way as to awaken in the casual reader a desire to acquaint himself personally with the art of collecting, and thus add a

few more to those who find delightful relaxation, as well as a vast fund of information, in getting together relics of the past generation. . . . Lastly, and most important, to make more real, particularly in the minds of younger readers, the character, thoughts and ideals of the fathers of our Republic."

Mr. Hayward writes as a long-time student concerned not only with the objects at hand but with their historical connections and significance as well. Acquaintance with several of the most important collections, from which he has drawn freely for the several hundred pieces illustrated, furnishes source of the concrete matter about which the greater portion of the text is written. Personal experiences, coupled with a natural and friendly style, make the pages easy reading, and the occasional exhortation to the reader to move the heavy handicap the reader is under through the difficulty in locating the pictures that are so frequently referred to in the text. Clearly his seems a not unreasonable suggestion. We know enough of the practical application of the change to appreciate that considerable expense would be involved in making it. Would not the prospect of a greatly increased popularity due to the unqualified approval of readers be sufficient commercial reason for the improvement? Not that the case in point is unique, for unfortunately we have had occasion to note on this page similar deficiencies in books from other houses.

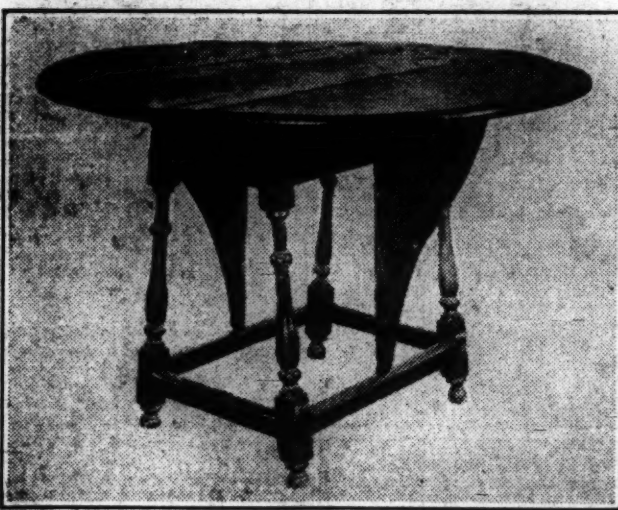
Old Pine Furniture From Abroad

Keen and bold dealers, noticing the close likeness of the Scandinavian in style and construction to that of early Pennsylvania and New England, have, we are informed, brought a quantity of the foreign articles to America.

Some, if not many, of these pieces, are said to have been planted cleverly in rural shops and farmhouses, where authentic American antiques might naturally be found. Discovered there by collectors they have been bought at figures that have given enormous profits to the promoters of the project.

Reputable dealers are selling these very excellent things for what they really are. This way is certainly justified, for in lines and in construction the work from across the seas has much to commend it.

Its Present Name is Modern

By Permission of Israel Beck, Boston
FINE MAPLE BUTTERFLY TABLE OF THE EARLY 1700S

IN THE days of two centuries ago when tables such as the one shown here were made, no such name as the "butterfly" was applied to them. That is a comparatively modern term though just when it was first used is not definitely known. To the makers and housekeepers of those times it was merely a "folding" table, which distinguished it from the more common sort with a similar base which had a single piece top.

This example is very good though not of the highest desirability. The turnings of the legs show a single gracefully turned vase form and the feet are apparently original. Any butterfly table even with square legs with no turning whatever is a thing

to excite the keen interest of any collector. This with its well-turned framing and apparently original top would highly please any buyer.

A better turning would be of the double vase form, in which the design occurs twice between the skirt and the stretchers, and there would be a sharply turned ring between the two vases.

The Treasure Shop

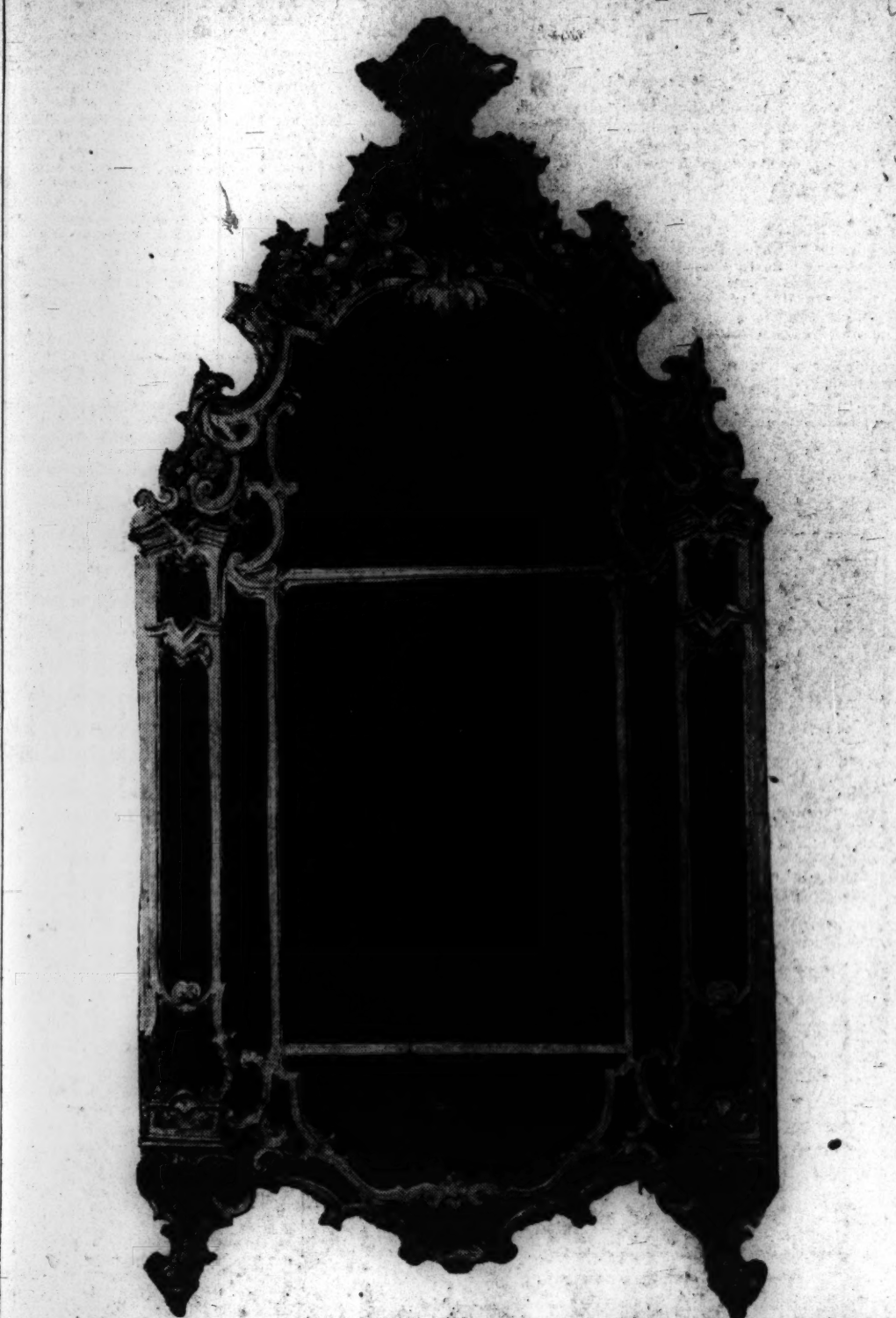
Choice and unusual antiques shown at Chatham home until opening of Spruce shop. Rare and beautiful lamps, glass and china. Early American furniture.

HELEN TRAYES
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CHATHAM

ON EXHIBITION:
Important Specimens of
ENGLISH PERIOD FURNITURE
QUEEN ANNE AND
GEORGIAN SILVER,
ENGLISH POTTERY AND
PORCELAINS
SPORTING AND COACHING
PRINTS
NEEDLEWORK SAMPLES, ETC.

Vernay

NEW YORK—19 EAST 54TH STREET
LONDON—217 PICCADILLY, W.



CARVED AND GILT SPANISH MIRROR, EIGHT FEET IN HEIGHT. THIS FINE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY PIECE, SHOWING LOUIS XIV INFLUENCE, SUGGESTS FANTASY SURROUNDINGS AS ITS ORIGINAL SETTING.

Amasa Hersey's Lofts

By KATHERINE PARKER THORP

IF DEBORAH FEARING's pewter plate had not been black as a stove lid and frail as pie crust rolled too thin, we might never have met Amasa Hersey, wise in the lore of pewter. We might never have found the lofts, crowded with treasure and salt with the sea winds.

The plate had belonged to 19-year-old Deborah, my mother's grandmother 173 years ago. There in the gray loft we showed it, all cracked and mended and iron-dark, to Amasa Hersey. "Well," he pronounced, "it won't stand much polishing, but it might be gassed." In his little workshop, sheltered behind a gas mask, he watched the cyanide fumes slip away the blackened film. Then he burnished it gently, leaving a moonlike glow softer than silver. The rose and crown mark of the English Guild of Pewterers was revealed on the back, and on the rim the initials "D. F." marked it as a bridal piece. "The oldest thing in his shop that day," Amasa Hersey said.

Welcome to the First and Second. Anyone might wander through the first floor, down a lane of fine old furniture, honest heritage of long ago sea captains and whalers—bent-top highboys, corner cupboards and gracefully curved sofas. Under the stairs were dear shabby things, yellow wash stands and veneered bureaux and Boston rockers. For a time there towered by the door one of the quaintest of grandfather clocks. A very primitive Adam and Eve, like tin dolls in two dimensions, waited under a flat and leafy tree. Every hour Eve mechanically offered Adam an apple, and Adam, with the same staccato movements, accepted it. There was a serene row of mantel clocks that had ticked cheerfully through three wars, and a little

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grandfather clock standing on a shelf just as it had stood in Caleb Cushing's kitchen for three-quarters of a century. There were charming things on the first floor, like the four-poster bed with its lower posts tipped with carved pineapples. There were odd things, like the giant starfish with his queer smell in wet weather and the pair of iron candlesticks with round bases and little hooks at the sockets.

Anyone might go up the steep stairs to the second loft and price whale oil lamps, intriguing pieces of pewter, or softly colored porcelains and lacquer from Nippon and Far Cathay.

The Third Reserved for the Elect. But no one could climb to the third floor without particular invitation from the lord of the three lofts, Amasa Hersey. He knew and loved the things in his shop like comrades. There were memories in the third

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NEW YORK CITY

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lunching on the Rue de la Paix with Richard Harding Davis and he told me, when I came to America, to find you, the best story-book he knew." A warm handshake and Amasa Hersey led him to the third loft where special treasures hung on the west wall.

The third loft was like a magic pot in which stories were always brewing. There was one tale of a cabin boy and hot doughnuts and temple loot that was never finished, for customers always came in. Then there was the story of the Chinese vases.

Long ago a shy Chinese lad came to this country as a student. It was arranged for him to live in the family of Amasa Hersey's grandmother. She was kind to the boy so far from home, and he in turn repaid her mothering with the lifelong loyalty of the cultured Oriental. Among many gifts was a pair of Chinese vases. "They were waist-high," described Amasa, "and covered with little Chinese folk walking in their garden beside golden pools. Long ago, mandarins worshipping before the tablets of their ancestors or clattering across bridges on stubby Chinese ponies."

All the pictures were gay in pink and blue and gold and the vases were the apple of her eye. She would come in, maybe with a dish towel in her hand, to look at them as they stood each side of the fireplace and study the wedding procession that wound across one of them. There was a bride in her red palanquin with a trail of servants following, all carrying little chests on their heads. Grandmother always speculated on what was in those little chests.

Then she went to her daughter's for a visit and grandfather planned to surprise her by having the front room, new papered. The paper hanger looked round for a place to rest his board where he could stand on it and his eye was caught by the waist-high vases. The neck of one crumbled under his weight right away, the one with the bride," said Amasa simply. "Grandmother cried her eyes out, then put away the bits of porcelain grandfather had gathered up and wrote to the student, now a great man in his own country."

Grandmother's Surprise

Now for the end of the story. One day there came a Chinese servant, who carried away the vase and the fragments of porcelain. In a year he returned, bringing gifts of embroidered silks and a note which regretted that the vase was not yet finished. The pieces, it said, were so many and so very tiny. Another year slipped over the edge of the world before the shadow of the Oriental messenger fell athwart the threshold of the little grandmother's home. Behind him were two slant-eyed men bearing a great chest in which was the vase of the bridal procession. "One would never," exulted Amasa Hersey, "know it had been mended, so perfectly had the crumbs of porcelain been fitted together on a piece of gold."

Some day we are going back to the third loft, salt with the sea wind. We are going to see the Chinese vases and bring home our "wag-on-the-wall" clock. Then we shall learn what really happened to the cabin boy and the gold Buddha.

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Stopping the Worm-Hole Borer

SOME innocent amateurs, falsely instructed by dealers in spurious antiques, have been known to gaze with satisfaction, or even pride, on worm-holes, which they imagine testify to the antiquity of their furniture. Experts know better. If "faked," these holes mean nothing; if genuine, they indicate trouble ahead unless remedial steps are taken immediately. Therefore the wise connoisseur deals promptly with old holes, and views new ones with concern.

New as well as old furniture is exposed to the ravages of this pest which, correctly speaking, is not a "worm" but a beetle. For many years past experts have been exercised as to how these borers can be exterminated.

The Method Is Simple

Mr. John Girdwood, an Edinburgh connoisseur, has been making experiments and research to this end during the last fifteen years or more. He tells us in his handbook just published by the Oxford Press that there is a "simple, efficient and certain method." It consists in the use of turpentine, either alone or combined with paraffin oil. The combination must be used freely and generously, for he says, "failure has resulted from using it too sparingly." Hitherto the difficulty has been to find an efficient insecticide which will not cause permanent damage to the color of the piece or otherwise harm the furniture. Collectors are informed by him that they can safely use oil of turpentine, either alone or with 5 to 10 per cent of paraffin oil added. Ten per cent ad-

ditional is recommended, as it is more penetrating, but it evaporates more quickly. This liquid mixture should be poured carefully and plentifully into the "worm" holes, and allowed to soak in for quite three days or a week.

Preventing New Arrivals

Having got rid of the beetles that are active, how can the return of others be prevented? The next step after the liquid treatment is to fill up the holes with a semi-solid mixture, consisting of three parts of paraffin wax to one part of beeswax and eight parts of turpentine, plus a little coloring matter according to the wood of the piece which is being treated. Details are given of colored wax preparations suitable for various woods. Modern as well as old furniture can be efficiently protected by the methods here advocated.

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Music News of the World

Milhaud Takes Up Orpheus

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

Paris, March 22. Following out her series of bold experiments, Mme. Marguerite Beritza has given us two very curious lyrical works. The first bears the signature of Armand Lanel and Darius Milhaud and is called "Les Malheurs d'Orphée" (The Misfortunes of Orpheus).

Some years ago, when many persons took seriously the extraordinary mystifications of the "Six," this work would have caused a considerable stir. But the star of the "Six" is strangely dimmed. As a matter of fact, it is definitely extinguished. In the end it was not a young, half-dressed young adventuress who was never any link other than that of the camaraderie of ambition and commercial solidarity. They really brought no common aesthetic ideal, no basis of reform, no element of progress. Frenzied temperaments that were very different and generally in complete opposition to the tendencies they fancied they were imposing, they were bound to be turned by circumstances into different paths. This is what happened, and the group dissolved, simply leaving on the market six composers whose names are familiar to the man-in-the-street but whose every new work is a climb-down.

Time's Paradox. After having been one of those who denounced the tiresome misconception from the outside and at the time when the technique of publicity of this preposterous young troupe was triumphant, and after having shown myself hostile to them at the period of their success, I find myself practically alone today, as before, in loyally defending those among them who bring something new to music. The critics, indeed, after being taken in by the noisy launching of these pretended innovators and having through lack of understanding and apprehension of being thought reactionary shown them excessive indulgence, were so ashamed of having allowed themselves to be thus duped that they retaliate today by heaping upon them unequalled and invariable reproaches.

Now, the course of events, which does not disguise paradox, has made sport of this unintelligent attitude. By its capricious worklessness were praised to the skies and now scores in which interesting qualities are beginning to appear are allowed to fall flat. "Les Malheurs d'Orphée" is greeted today with the most disdainful indifference.

Its formula is that which all the young people of our time are after: affect. A serious and emotional theme is treated here in a caricatured way without irony or parody, but with intentional and systematic distortions. One would say that the style laws of the past are being torn to shreds and that they take special pleasure in overthrowing the columns of this decayed temple.

A Fantastic Tale. I admit that I have not the heart to accuse them of sacrilege. Our lyrical theater is degenerating and everything that may rejuvenate it will be welcome. At present, our young authors are not yet constructing but they have already laid down the pickaxe of demolishers. It is a beginning, but one does not yet know what they will erect on the ground thus cleared.

In any case, to prove, no doubt, that emotion can be produced in a theater of puppets and marionettes, our authors offer us a fantastic tale of Orpheus and Eurydice in a rural setting. Faces with three eyes, the audience was plunged in amazement which was all the greater as the costumes of Jean Hugo show the same unexpected fantasy. Orpheus's trip of friends, a wheelwright, a blacksmith and a farmer, dressed in extraordinary and out-of-date costumes with spots of color symbolizing their professional duties. Orpheus wears a little short vest on which are drawn the constellations, so that on his chest he carries the Great Bear and on his arm the Milky Way. As to the forest animals—a bear, a fox, a wolf and a wild boar—they are represented in a way that defies all description. In this production there is a clear desire to attain the extraordinary as all costs.

Incomplete Impressions. And nevertheless it is impossible to deny the emotion which springs from this amazing work. I think it may be explained as follows: In a technique of this kind the poet and the musician intentionally offer us only the "skeletons" of feelings, allusions, beginnings of actions, incomplete impressions—just as painters of modern scenery, instead of conscientiously carrying out all the sculptures and all the windows of a cathedral are content to evoke them by drawing on a gray background two black strokes forming an indication of a pointed arch: just as authors, instead of showing us living beings, sketch a few human contours, throw out a few disjointed notes and leave our imaginations to construct the whole. Synthetic decoration has given rise to the synthetic character.

These vague mannequins are supports on which one can drape all the emotions like dress materials. They play the same universal part as the wooden or wax figures in our big shops or as the mechanical silhouettes used in picture theaters. Here the onlooker is invited to collaborate with the authors and he does so with a pleasure that he himself does not suspect. The effort he makes to complete the unfinished carries its own reward. We hope the world will see our dreams, our hopes and our joys.

Cold Calculation. The musician does his best to help us by a similar process. Certainly, M. Milhaud has not given up any of his rather provoking little mannerisms, which consist in voluntarily altering his writing in order to disguise its perfectly classical character and to appear revolutionary, whereas his temperament is profoundly conservative. With a Stravinsky, daring dissonances are the fruit of genius, with Darius Milhaud they are the result of cold calculation. It is very easy in studying his writing closely to see which button the com-

poser has pressed to "unwedge" a part and make it grate in a harmonic system obedient to the most traditional laws. Doubtless certain of these unexpected effects forcibly jolt our attention, but very often these mathematical distortions are not of great interest. More effective is the persistently nasal orchestration, in which the quartet is sacrificed for the benefit of oboes, clarinets, bassoons or trumpets. There is the sort of charm therein similar to that aroused by the pungent improvisation of little Arab orchestras or the constant percussion of the drum.

But in spite of all in this puerile, yet loyal declamation, in the paradoxical simplification of pathetic scenes summed up in four repeated figures and in the color of the chosen themes, there are unquestionable elements of beauty and emotion. The scene where four absurd chorus singers wrapped in grotesque animal disguises carry Eurydice in the forest is deeply moving. The music of the funeral procession, while very simple, expresses such penetrating sadness that it is impossible to resist. "Les Malheurs d'Orphée," under its exterior of defiance, contains qualities which really deserve better than the scornful welcome of a public which does not forgive the author for having formerly abused its credulity and ignorance.

"Fonctionnaire MCMXII." At the same performance there figured a work no less strange called "Fonctionnaire MCMXII." This work has a singular history. It was written by Régis Gignoux and Charles Muller two years before the war. It was a satirical farce intended for the cinema. Florent Schmitt composed the score for it, but naturally no cinematographer has cared to interest himself in a project signed by three "high-brow" artists. The work remained shelved until this year.

The score was played with great success some weeks ago at the Lemaître concert, and the Beritza Theater decided to produce it in the form of pantomime.

It consists of farce after the style of Alfred Jarry and Courteline. It is a caricature of the redoubtable being who, to evade the duties of the world, exercises behind his office desk a dictatorship without limit, but tempered by his natural laziness. The official shown us has no other duty than to kill the time that he is obliged to spend in his office. He keeps himself up to all sorts of eccentricities with the professional accessories of his work, his knife, pencil or glue-pot. He does exercises with the telephone wires and plays hoops with his leather belt. From time to time he plays the clarinet, and he is seen to be a member of all the degrees of the Legion of Honor and attaches stripes to his sleeves. Thus he reaches the hour of his deliverance, puts on a "new hat" and departs majestically, satisfied with duty done.

Amusing Details. This scenario, filled with ingenious and amusing details, would have provided a Charlie Chaplin with all sorts of grateful opportunities of delighting the audience. Unfortunately, the actor who, in Paris, was given this part turned out to be totally devoid of imagination. From this fact, the production did not give a bit the effect that one counted on. And yet the score of Florent Schmitt is of real value; it shows constant vivacity, lightness and imagination. It is full of amusing inventions, happy turns of rhythm and timbre. It is impossible that a work of this merit will not one day be welcomed by an intelligent cinematographer. For the type of the official is universal and international and it is certainly not the privilege of France only to possess a specimen of the man of another age who so often impedes the progress of civilization by perpetuating the anachronistic cult of red-tape formalities.

New String Quartet Is Formed in San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO, March 30 (Special Correspondence).—The most important recent musical event of special San Francisco interest has been the debut of a new chamber music ensemble, the California String Quartet. The group consists of faculty members of the San Francisco Conservatory of Music, Robert Pollack, first violin, William Wolski, second violin, Ronald Vasey, viola, and Michel Penha, cellist. The latter two artists are first-deck players of the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra.

In its first concert the California String Quartet honored the memory of Beethoven. It played the mercurial quartet, Opus 18, No. 4; and the towering and profound Op. 127. The ensemble promised well immediately at its first appearance. Mr. Penha is the ablest and most authoritative musician of the four, and Mr. Vasey seconds him with seasoned artistry. There can yet be better balance between the fine and sensitive style of Mr. Wolski, and the forced and unrefined temper of Mr. Pollack's playing.

In the interval between the two works, Ernest Bloch, composer and director of the San Francisco Conservatory of Music, made an eloquent memorial address on the character and art of Beethoven. The San Francisco Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Alfred Hertz, paid tribute to the great composer in its last concert of the season. The Fourth and Fifth Symphonies made up the program, and although they were approached by orchestra and leader with ponderous reverence, their essential beauties were by no means obscured. An incident in the program was the farewell address of John D. McKee, who after eight years of service has retired from the presidency of the San Francisco Musical Association.

"Fidelio," Beethoven's single opera, was sung recently in concert form by the Society of the Friends of Music. George Von Hake was the

director, and his forces included a large orchestra, a chorus of no great dimensions and an excellent vocal soloist, Ruth Louise Mullen. Albert Gross, Arthur Schmitt, Albert Gillette, Hermann Gens, Igne Weinmann and Gwyn Jones. The performance was sincere but not distinguished. An interesting part of it was the inclusion of the four overtures.

The Pershing String Quartet ended its series of six concerts by dividing a program between itself and a guest organization, the Elmhurst Trio of New York. Moser, Persinger, Ford, Firestone and Ferner played Schubert's "Death and the Maiden" Quartet. Their performance was finished and beautiful in style and musical detail.

The Elmhurst players, including Willem Willeke, cellist, Aurelio Giorni, pianist, and William Kroll, violinist, presented Brahms' Trio, Op. 8, and a Sonata for three instruments by Loelliet, a predecessor of Bach and Handel. Mr. Willeke, by sheer ability and aggressiveness of style, dominates his companions to the detriment of perfect ensemble, even if it is a pleasure to hear him a great deal.

Michel Piastro, generally and with justice considered San Francisco's ablest violinist, gave a solo recital the other evening. It is rumored that he will next season resume his tours as a soloist, two years ago interrupted by his engagement as concertmaster of the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra. He is not at his very best just now, mostly, it is presumed, because of his occupation with orchestral work, but it is within his power to be a violinist of first rank among the artists of the world.

Mr. Piastro plays with astounding facility. His technique is potentially unsurpassed, his tone is big and beautiful, and his musical sense is instinctive and noble. He leans to bravura music more comfortably than to the reposed refinements of Mozartian classicism, but in any field he is an impressive exponent of brilliant violinism.

A New Opera From Pick-Mangiagalli

By BRUNO BARILLI

Rome, March 15. An evening in early March introduced the new opera of Riccardo Pick-Mangiagalli, "Basi e Botte," at the Teatro Argentina di Roma. The author is already known to the public. A masterly talent and wide knowledge have made him one of the most famous composers of modern Italy. His temperament is not profound but he has a wit which, though neither boisterous nor original, is always fine and transparent; his lyricism, though often uninspired, reveals nobility, delicacy and sincerity of thought.

Pick-Mangiagalli possesses the art of pleasing when he wants to, a feeling for harmony, the habit of observation and an unexpected sense of parody. He is a modern and a clever eclect and knows how to draw upon the past without without wearying the public, preserving meanwhile an attitude of rather superior detachment. His musical comedy is the work of one who has managed to educate himself with rigor and restraint and who generally perceives the right of things to do to the opportunity of doing. Avoiding slovenliness and idiosyncrasy and vulgarly with cool and triumphant ease, he is, in his most ardent moments, hardly more than a jester; he often shows an enviable freshness of energy and ideal alertness; one feels a recognition of the great masters who instruct and inspire his work. The excellent gifts of this artist show the keenest ear for instrumentation, a highly developed sense of dynamic harmony, complete command of counterpoint, abundance of rhythm, care for detail and honesty in the use of theatrical effects.

By determined effort and persistent skill, the work of the young Milanese musician conquered the vast impenetrable gulf which so often divides the artist from the public. Pick-Mangiagalli quickly overcame any opposition by the assurance of his instrumentation, which is always characterized by a sane and invigorating harmony. The public, gradually won over, listened with favor increasing from act to act.

Pick-Mangiagalli resorts too often to combinations and picturesque effects which rather puzzle the judgment of the listener, though they do not obscure the general impression of the brilliance of his score. With a libretto as empty as that of Arrigo Boito the work has, of course, a rather weak theatrical basis; the characters have neither meaning nor individuality, the production lacked force and light, the music wasted his talent on a work of music and decoration; there is therefore little material for criticism. The second act of "Basi e Botte" made the best impression; in this act particularly the music has a consistent and logical flow of movement; the action is decisive and clear, and the melody is broad and restful. The plastic relief of this act is so striking that one can almost say that here at last, the author reveals the distinct and original character of the artist.

The performance of the work was good and one admired the excellent lighting effects and mise en scène.

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Prokofieff in the U. S. S. R.

By VICTOR BELAIEV

Moscow, Feb. 28. Nearly nine years ago (in May, 1918), Sergei Prokofieff left his native land in order to begin his wanderjahre in two continents of the old and new worlds. During this period he has finished and revised several of his earlier works, such as the ballet "Chout" and the Second Piano Concerto, the first score of which was destroyed in Leningrad in the course of the revolution. He has also written a series of new compositions, beginning with the opera "The Love for Three Oranges" (1919) and ending with the opera "The Angel of Fire."

The Elmhurst players, including Willem Willeke, cellist, Aurelio Giorni, pianist, and William Kroll, violinist, presented Brahms' Trio, Op. 8, and a Sonata for three instruments by Loelliet, a predecessor of Bach and Handel. Mr. Willeke, by sheer ability and aggressiveness of style, dominates his companions to the detriment of perfect ensemble, even if it is a pleasure to hear him a great deal.

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By BRUNO BARILLI

Rome, March 15. An evening in early March introduced the new opera of Riccardo Pick-Mangiagalli, "Basi e Botte," at the Teatro Argentina di Roma. The author is already known to the public. A masterly talent and wide knowledge have made him one of the most famous composers of modern Italy. His temperament is not profound but he has a wit which, though neither boisterous nor original, is always fine and transparent; his lyricism, though often uninspired, reveals nobility, delicacy and sincerity of thought.

Pick-Mangiagalli possesses the art of pleasing when he wants to, a feeling for harmony, the habit of observation and an unexpected sense of parody. He is a modern and a clever eclect and knows how to draw upon the past without without wearying the public, preserving meanwhile an attitude of rather superior detachment. His musical comedy is the work of one who has managed to educate himself with rigor and restraint and who generally perceives the right of things to do to the opportunity of doing. Avoiding slovenliness and idiosyncrasy and vulgarly with cool and triumphant ease, he is, in his most ardent moments, hardly more than a jester; he often shows an enviable freshness of energy and ideal alertness; one feels a recognition of the great masters who instruct and inspire his work. The excellent gifts of this artist show the keenest ear for instrumentation, a highly developed sense of dynamic harmony, complete command of counterpoint, abundance of rhythm, care for detail and honesty in the use of theatrical effects.

By determined effort and persistent skill, the work of the young Milanese musician conquered the vast impenetrable gulf which so often divides the artist from the public. Pick-Mangiagalli quickly overcame any opposition by the assurance of his instrumentation, which is always characterized by a sane and invigorating harmony. The public, gradually won over, listened with favor increasing from act to act.

Pick-Mangiagalli resorts too often to combinations and picturesque effects which rather puzzle the judgment of the listener, though they do not obscure the general impression of the brilliance of his score. With a libretto as empty as that of Arrigo Boito the work has, of course, a rather weak theatrical basis; the characters have neither meaning nor individuality, the production lacked force and light, the music wasted his talent on a work of music and decoration; there is therefore little material for criticism. The second act of "Basi e Botte" made the best impression; in this act particularly the music has a consistent and logical flow of movement; the action is decisive and clear, and the melody is broad and restful. The plastic relief of this act is so striking that one can almost say that here at last, the author reveals the distinct and original character of the artist.

The performance of the work was good and one admired the excellent lighting effects and mise en scène.

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SERGEI PROKOFIEFF

the orchestration of which is now being completed.

The first years of Prokofieff's absence coincided with the complete isolation of the U. S. S. R. from the rest of the world. All through this time the composer's native land received only casual news of his concert undertakings and his activities in the field of composition. But when, in the course of the last five years, intellectual intercourse with the "outside" world again became possible, the first thing that interested Russian musicians was the fate of Prokofieff, as the hope of the young Russian school. During this time nearly all the prominent works written by him whilst he was abroad were performed in Moscow and Leningrad. These included "The Love for Three Oranges" (Leningrad), the Third Piano Concerto, the "Overture on Jewish Themes," the Fifth Piano Sonata and the suite from the ballet "Chout."

The disconcerting sweep of Prokofieff's work during this period and the unusually powerful effect of his music aroused in the new Russian public an extraordinary interest in the composer, who had a triumphal reception on his return to the U. S. S. R. this year. It was long since the concert halls of Moscow and Leningrad had witnessed such enthusiasm as that with which he was welcomed. This new Russian public proved its high degree of artistic maturity and its ability to appreciate profoundly and ardently all that is really valuable in the musical art of the present day.

The honor of inviting Prokofieff to the U. S. S. R. belongs to the Moscow Conductors' Orchestra, a body which has displayed exceptional devotion to his work by performing at its concerts the "Scythian Suite," the Violin and the First and Third Piano Concertos, and other pieces. Furthermore it has given particularly brilliant renditions of programs dedicated to Prokofieff's compositions, at which Prokofieff himself assisted, playing his Second and Third Piano Concertos.

At three concerts of the Conductors' Orchestra (the second was a repetition of the first) remarkable performances were given of the

two concerts of the Moscow Association for Contemporary Music. One of these was an invitation concert in honor of Prokofieff for Moscow musicians, and the other a symphony concert, which took place in the hall of the Trade Union House, one of the best in the U. S. S. R. and formerly the hall of the Nobles' Club. At this concert Konstantin Saradzhiev (the first performer of Prokofieff's works in Moscow) conducted the early Symphonic Triptych, "Drama," Op. 6—the composition with which Prokofieff made his debut in Moscow as a writer for the orchestra—the "Classical" Symphony, and the Third Piano Concerto, with the composer as soloist.

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Thus, during his stay in the U. S. S. R.

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S. R. (from Jan. 24 to March 20) Prokofieff will have come before the public 21 times, in addition to playing to the students of the Leningrad and Moscow Conservatories. This figure is quite exceptional, in view of the distances separating the five cities which he is visiting—distances in some cases greater than those between the capitals of some of the countries of Europe. Of these concerts 14 have already been given to overflowing audiences, and no doubt the remaining engagements will be equally successful.

As to the value of Prokofieff's work, there is no doubt that the true estimate must be left to the future. As an adherent of the current musical ideas, in which his work plays so significant a part, one can only experience gratification that the time for the acceptance of those ideas by the public has begun.

A few words concerning Prokofieff as a performer of his own compositions. His pianistic gifts are unusually great; there was reason for his being recognized in America primarily as a pianist and only later on as a composer. Though possessed of all these exceptional attainments, Prokofieff uses them within the rigid limits of artistic simplicity, which precludes the possibility of any affectation, any calculating, or effect instrument or in another octave it is "sullied." In any case I have never heard a pianist who plays Prokofieff's productions more simply and at the same time more powerfully than the composer himself.

Cecilia Hansen Soloist With Detroit Orchestra

DETROIT, April 4 (Special Correspondence).—The last concert but one of the Detroit Symphony Orchestra's subscription concerts, last Thursday and Friday, presented a program of four sharply contrasted numbers, with Cecilia Hansen, the Russian violinist, as soloist. The only unanimity of shade in the program was that of the evening, Ousp Gabrieliwitsch selected the Haydn C-major, one of the most thoroughly satisfactory of those written before Beethoven. It may seem to some a little thin, but it is by no means an amateur, and its transparent lucidity is fascinating, once the listener is willing to accept the small orchestra and the lack of "stunning effects."

The symphony stood out sharply, thanks to the works which preceded and followed it—Smetana's lovely symphonic poem "Vltava" and Tchaikovsky's "Francesca da Rimini," in which the winds howl and bluster through the choir with the maximum, presumably, of realism but the music of music. It is a distinctly uninteresting composition to this listener, but the audience liked it immensely.

Miss Hansen's fine but rather chilly art was exercised in Saint-Saens's Third Violin Concerto, a work built on noble proportions and not to be tackled by an immature virtuoso. Miss Hansen undeniably thinks in sufficiently large term to approach such a composition, but her temperament isn't Latin enough to get as much out of Saint-Saens as she might; we seemed to yearn for a little more passion and a little less precision. After the concerto she added two encores with piano accompaniment.

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A Hypothetical Art

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

London, March 8. IN THESE days it seems almost necessary for an apology to precede the quotation of Pater's dictum, "All art constantly aspires toward the condition of music." But the concluding sentence of the famous passage in "The Renaissance" has been less hardly used: "... although each art has its incommunicable element, its untranslatable order of impressions, its unique mode of reaching the 'imaginative reason,' yet the arts may be represented as continually struggling after the law... of music, to a condition which music alone completely realizes; and one of the chief functions of aesthetic criticism, dealing with the products of art, new or old, is to estimate the degree in which each of these products approaches, in this sense, to musical law."

Changed in Color. Music possesses beauty of form without any extrinsic subject, and as Haselick further pointed out, if a musical theme is repeated by another instrument or in another octave it is changed neither in "substance" nor in "form," but merely in "color." This property of exhibiting the same forms in countless hues, from the most glaring contrasts down to the finest distinctions of shade, is quite peculiar to music and is one of the most fertile and powerful causes of its effectiveness," he said. What is termed "tone-color" or "color" in music is, of course, entirely a matter of ground qualities, or timbres, and their relations. Those imaginative folk who tell us that flute tone is blue, trumpet tone scarlet, and so on, may be left in the company of those who find Tuesdays pink, Fridays brown, or the figure 3 apple-green. The only unanimity of shade in the program was that of the evening, Ousp Gabrieliwitsch selected the Haydn C-major, one of the most thoroughly satisfactory of those written before Beethoven. It may seem to some a little thin, but it is by no means an amateur, and its transparent lucidity is fascinating, once the listener is willing to accept the small orchestra and the lack of "stunning effects."

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THE HOME FORUM

As to the Point of View

WHEN Greek meets Greek—we know the old quotation. And the disagreements between critics are perhaps less easily adjusted than those that took place on "the ringing plains of windy Troy." The canons of criticism as laid down by Matthew Arnold are accepted in theory by those who write in explanation or condemnation of the work of their fellows, but within the canon there seems to be an amazing liberty of expression. Case upon case might be cited where an agreement in essentials is compatible with the wildest divergence in important details.

In 1856 Macaulay reviewed Porter's biography of Goldsmith, and in his usual fashion took occasion to turn his review article into an essay on the life of the poet-novelist-playwright. Three years earlier Thackeray had sketched the career of Goldsmith in his English Humorists. He has here a case in point. Each writer admits certain literary qualities in the subject of his memoirs, but the general tone of the two essays, as well as the conclusions reached, are diametrically opposed. Macaulay writes in his well-known style. He is brilliant, sententious, clear as crystal; with that oracular air which takes for granted our acceptance of anything he says. He piles up references that "every schoolboy knows"—as when he mentions the inexhaustible fund of stories told by the village schoolmaster about "the great Raparee chiefs Baldegar O'Donnell and Galloping Hogan, and about the exploits of Peterborough and Stanhope, the surprise of Monjuich, and the glorious disaster of Brihuega." Thackeray, on the other hand, writes with his customary urbanity and ease. His wise and genial judgment never demands our adherence; we are at liberty to disagree. He knows all about the subject; but he interprets it in terms of sympathy. Macaulay writes with exact knowledge; Thackeray with boundless comprehension. It is interesting to note, as a matter of detail, that the word "kind," or "kindness," appears seven times in Thackeray's essay; on Macaulay's pages not once.

What then is to be our opinion of the author of The Vicar of Wakefield? "His heart and purse were everybody's," says Thackeray. "He was so liberal with beggars that he had nothing left for his tailor and butcher," says Macaulay. Thackeray points out, "He was never so friendless but that he could befriend someone." Macaulay uses a different emphasis: "He was so generous that he sometimes forgot to be just." We remember a similar shifting of emphasis in Boswell's The Citizen and the Hearth, where a stern and a gentle character talk together about a friend. "Humph," says the former, "he obeyed; but with regret, ay, with childish repining." And the latter rejoins: "He shed a natural tear at

turning his back on a friend and benefactor. But he obeyed." It is this shift of emphasis which adds interest to the two essays which have been discussing; indeed, to many another divergence in the critical point of view.

But sometimes the canon of criticism itself is based upon opposed foundations. Roosevelt once wrote in irritated disapproval of Dickens; the novelist, he said, had not the faintest idea of what constituted a gentleman. About the same time Gissing had published his exhaustive monograph on the "wondrous career" of Dickens; Morison had condemned his treatment of the London poor; Chesterton was reiterating an abiding faith and admiration in terms which are preserved from exaggeration by their fine common sense; H. G. Wells had more than once dealt harshly with his art and his aims. Here is a group of eminent critics divided in their opinions of an eminent novelist. Where lies the truth? How much is to be conceded to the point of view?

To return to Macaulay—perhaps of all critics the surest of his own infallibility. He reviews Leigh Hunt's edition of Congreve and Wycherley, expatiates upon the whole field of the Restoration Drama, and thus lays down the weight of his disapproval:

"It is not easy to be too severe. For in truth this part of our literature is a disgrace to our language and our national character." Lamb, on the contrary, who knew the field more intimately (and to whom Macaulay pays his respects), voices an opposite opinion. He is writing on "The Old Actors," and in the course of his remarks takes up the Artificial Comedy of the eighteenth century. The Restoration plays, he points out, do not offend the moral sense, because "in fact they do not appeal to it at all." If their characters were translated into our company they would doubtless be objectionable—"but we do wrong in so translating them." In a word, Lamb steps out into the world of imagination, where "our comical moral sense is for a little transitory case excluded." Macaulay, with a greater assurance, but a less liberal point of view, exclaims that not only are these dramas unfit to be acted, but that their authors "did not understand their art." And he dismisses the whole matter with a magnificent gesture of disdain:

"We own that we are unable to understand how this question can be answered in any way but one." Now what is the reader to think of the Restoration Drama? Tennyson held that Poe was "the literary glory of America"; Emerson referred to him as "the jingle-man." Charles Eliot Norton considered Kipling the most brilliant and forceful of all modern poets; Aldrich sneered at his work as meretricious and brutal. Browning was long a bone of acrimonious critical contention; Shakespeare himself was bitterly attacked by Greene and stanchly defended by Francis Meres. And it is not so long since a battle royal raged about the "verse libraries" and the "imagists." Was Lewis Carroll thinking of these and cognate things when he wrote of the Bellman in The Hunting of the Snark?

He was thoughtful and grave—but the orders he gave were enough to bewilder a crew. When he cried "Steer to the starboard, but keep her head larboard!"

What on earth was the helmsman to do? Indeed, the whole critical mill seems to be "swept with confused alarms of struggle and flight, where ignorant armies clash"—each endeavoring to win the others to an opposite opinion. One is tempted to paraphrase that deep philosopher and student of human nature, the wit, Weller: "Vidit and visidit, Sammy," he remarked upon a memorable occasion, "always grows together." We should try to attain "vidit"—mentally, of course, rather than in the physical proportion enjoyed by that excellent man.

The wisest reader is he who reads most widely. A broad knowledge of great literature is the best possible preparation for a journey through the thorny thickets of criticism. When so much depends upon the point of view—one would not say the whim-of the critic, it is well to have a solid background of personal knowledge. Would anyone presume to criticize Shakespeare without having read deeply in his plays? Are anyone set up a theory of action without knowing, thoroughly and adequately, what the masters have written? Is it reasonable to attempt an appreciation of modern poetry without being familiar with the great singers of the past? "Drink deep, or taste not of the Pierian Spring." To those who thus know, the perennial warfare of the critics will become matter for general investigation or friendly adjustment. The fortunate reader will organize a point of view which will be at its best a well-balanced, first-hand estimate; and at its worst "a poor thing—but mine own."

Road Song

"Where are you going?" he said.
"Where are you going?" said I.
Then he said, "Where the dawn throws red
And silver over the sky;
Somewhere the boughs are swinging,
Somewhere a thrush is singing,
And a roof of starry sky,
Of walking to find that singing
In boughs above me swinging
Is not a dream; of springing
To catch winds laughing by."
And I shouted, "So am I!"

"Of what are you dreaming?" he said.
"Of what are you dreaming?" said I.
And he said, "Of camp-fires red
And a roof of starry sky,
Of walking to find that singing
In boughs above me swinging
Is not a dream; of springing
To catch winds laughing by."
And I shouted, "So am I!"

—GLENN WOOD DRENNER, in "OH! Dwellings and Other Poems."

A little workhouse-boy, with a swarthy face and tidily-ropped black hair, as short and thick as the fur of a mole, was grubbing, not quite so cleverly as a mole, in the workhouse garden.

He had been set to weed, but the weeding was very irregularly performed, for his eyes and heart were in the clouds, as he could see them over the big boundary wall. For there—now dark against the white, now white against the gray—some Air Tumbler pigeons were turning summersaults on their homeward way, at such short and regular intervals that they seemed to be tying knots in their lines of flight.

It was too much! The small, gawky, shamelessly abandoned his duties, and, curving his dirty paws on each side of his mouth, threw his whole soul into shouting words of encouragement to the distant birds.

"That's a good un! On with thee! Over yer! Oo-ooray!"

The parish church was his as well as another's, and he crept inside and leaned against one of the stone pillars, as if it were a big, calm friend.

Far away, under the transept, a group of boys and men held their music near to their faces in the waning light. Among them, toward the burly choir-master, below in hand. The parson's daughter was at the organ. Well accustomed to produce his voice to good purpose, the choir-master's words were clearly to be heard throughout the building and it was on the subject of articulation and emphasis, and the like, that he was speaking; now, and then throwing in an extra surprise in the energy of that enthusiastic without which teaching is not worth the name.

"That'll not do. We must have it altogether different. You two lads are singing like bumble-bees in a pitcher—border there, boy!—it's no laughing-matter—put down those papers and keep your eyes down!—instantiate the chest—(his own chest to fill the field of vision)—and try and give forth those noble words as if you'd an idea what they mean!"

No satire was intended or taken here, but the two boys, who were practising their duet in an anthem, laid down the music, and turned their eyes on their teacher.

"I'll run through the recitative," he added, "and take your time from the stick. And mind the OH."

The parson's daughter struck a chord, and then the burly choir-master spoke with the voice of melody. . . . Jack thought no boy's voice could be worth listening to after that of the choir-master. But he was wrong. A few more notes from the organ, and then, as night-silence in a wood is broken by the nightingale, so upon the silence of the church a boy-alto's voice broke forth in obedience to the choir-master's uplifted hand:

"Then, I said—I said—"
"Then, I said—I said—"
"Then, I said—I said—"
"Then, I said—I said—"
"Then, I said—I said—"
"Then, I said—I said—"
"Then, I said—I said—"
"Then, I said—I said—"
"Then, I said—I said—"
"Then, I said—I said—"

"Oh that I had wings like a dove!"
"Then would I see away—"
"Then would I see away—"
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The Wings of a Dove

practising their duet in an anthem, laid down the music, and turned their eyes on their teacher.

"I'll run through the recitative," he added, "and take your time from the stick. And mind the OH."

The parson's daughter struck a chord, and then the burly choir-master spoke with the voice of melody. . . . Jack thought no boy's voice could be worth listening to after that of the choir-master. But he was wrong. A few more notes from the organ, and then, as night-silence in a wood is broken by the nightingale, so upon the silence of the church a boy-alto's voice broke forth in obedience to the choir-master's uplifted hand:

"Then, I said—I said—"
"Then, I said—I said—"
"Then, I said—I said—"
"Then, I said—I said—"
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God's Will

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE of the most significant incidents in the life of Christ Jesus occurred in the Garden of Gethsemane on the eve of his crucifixion. Going apart from the disciples, the more closely to commune with God in preparation for the terrible ordeal through which he was soon to pass, he earnestly prayed, "O my Father, if it be possible, let this cup pass from me: nevertheless not as I will, but as thou wilt." What complete submission to the Father's will is signified in these words!

Jesus knew that his mission, as Saviour and Way-shower of mankind out of the material sense of life, could be accomplished only by going through the experiences which he clearly foresaw; and in full obedience he yielded to the circumstances, knowing that he would be divinely sustained. This does not imply that the experience he was to undergo would be imposed upon him by God's command or desire; but, since his mission was to prove life to be spiritual and deathless, it was necessary for him to demonstrate the power of Spirit to destroy the belief termed death. God's will toward man could not induce so cruel a purpose as that which was carried out on the cross.

John insisted that God is Love; and since God is infinite, Love is infinite. How, then, could the divine will find expression in cruelty or hate? Mrs. Eddy states in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 17), "Love is reflected in love." Then in God's reflection, which constitutes His universe, there is naught but love. Hate, which is wholly an experience of so-called mortal mind, is destroyed, with all phases of error, when divine love finds its way into the human consciousness.

It was his knowledge of man's relationship to God, the Father, that sustained Jesus through his time of great trial. It was divine Love which enabled him to overcome the belief of death and reappear to his followers, thus defeating the cruel purpose of his persecutors. Mrs. Eddy sets forth the meaning of Jesus' experience in unparalleled clarity on page 44 of Science and Health. "His three days' work in the sepulchre," she writes, "set the seal of eternity on time. He proved Life to be deathless and Love to be the master of fate."

Christ Jesus demonstrated the power of divine Love to thwart even the malicious purpose of his bitterest foes, those who had long sought to entrap and destroy him. He knew that the Father's will would maintain his perfect identity, his spiritual individuality, forever, and nothing which foes could do to the physical body could by any possibility change the facts of being. He saw in the rising tide of hatred directed against him

the opportunity to prove for all mankind, throughout all time, that Life is indestructible, permanent, unchangeable.

Christian Science teaches that conformity to divine will is the means of bringing into human experience peace and permanency. God's will is the will of divine Love, of ineffable, unchanging Love. Mortals not yet awake to the significance of the Master's life and words still struggle and contend in the effort to establish human will; and the possession of a strong will is often regarded as an important factor in winning success. Mrs. Eddy makes quite clear that such a belief blocks the way to true success, to a happy and prosperous life. She saw in human will the exercise of an erroneous theory, originating in the belief of a mortal, self-called man, as existing apart from himself, apart from God. Therefore, she writes on page 490 of Science and Health: "Will-power is but a product of belief, and this belief commits deprecations on harmony. Human will is an animal propensity, not a faculty of Soul. Hence it cannot govern man aright." How clear is this characterization of the human will—a belief the tendency of which is not to bring harmony into our lives, but discord; an animal propensity, bound upon the fulfillment of its own desires, regardless of the consequences to others.

But, one may say, do not mortals sometimes will to do good? Do they not engage in good works, deeds of mercy, and philanthropy? They do; but since good has but one source, God, the good impulse which prompts good deeds is from God, and when it is manifest in mortals, the divine will is supplanting the human. The paragraph quoted above from Science and Health ends thus: "Will—blind, stubborn, and headlong—cooperates with appetite and passion. From this cooperation arises its evil. From this also comes its powerlessness, since all power belongs to God, good." Thus we see that human will partakes only of evil; and it follows, in consequence, that it can lead to no good result, for good comes only from the divine source. The complete nullification of this blind force, however, may be accomplished by the scientific application of spiritual truth.

When we understand that God is omnipotent, omniscient, and omnipresent, that there is no other power, intelligence, or presence, the belief in another power termed human will is destroyed, and we understand that God's will is done, that He forever governs His perfect universe in accordance with perfect divine desire. As we accept and conform our thoughts to that will, we reap the reward of the righteous in peace and lasting joy.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

Published by THE TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL OF MARY BAKER EDDY

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HARRY I. HUNT

127 Falmouth St., Back Bay Station, BOSTON, U. S. A.

The River

Surely a river is among the most gracious of the works of God! Without it, the fairest landscape would be desert and intolerable, in fancy as well as in fact. It renders brown earth habitable, and adds thereto the first highway across its surface. Imagine the Argentine without the Plata, or Burma without the Irrawaddy. Where would be the mangrove swamps and rice fields, the freeways and moist heat, the carved and glitter of tall trees? All gone, and they are Burma.

So Egypt is the Nile, and Venezuela the Orinoco, and whatso is not the Nile or the Orinoco is but a few sand-blown leagues of the Sahara, or the name for a region of heath and fable. A river with four heads, we are told, flowed through Eden, and made Paradise possible. There is—there must be—a river whose streams make glad the city of God. The perfection of beauty would be incomplete without it—Rex Ozmarts, in "A Stately Southerner."

Amber Beads

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

All the sunlight of happily-remembered summer afternoons lives in these beads.
Those long afternoons that seemed so reluctant to leave,
And sent their level golden glances through the west windows
To make a warm pleasure along the floor.

DOLores GARNER.



October Morning in Giza. From a Painting by Christian Skredsvig

Photograph by O. Vaering

La Petite Patrie

WEEK'S REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Demand for Securities Reflects Prosperity—Money Still Easy

Both the stock and bond markets continued to forge ahead this week. Trading in stocks was on a large scale, and at times prices advanced buoyantly, with the railroad and high priced industrial shares in leadership.

Not only was there a heavy turnover of stocks, but buying was on a broad scale, 658 individual issues having been traded in one day, the largest number on record.

A long list of stocks sold at new high marks among them being such representative issues as American Telephone, General Motors, Woolworth, United States Steel, Bethlehem Steel, Pennsylvania Railroad, Union Pacific, New York Central and Baltimore & Ohio.

As has been the case, however, for several weeks there were numerous stocks moving downward while others advancing. Motor stocks were irregular, while oil and copper shares were unsettled by price reductions.

There appears to be ample confidence in the stock market, despite the fact that the Federal Reserve Bank near the highest point ever recorded.

Optimistic statements by industrial leaders, good business reports and easy money are factors which are encouraging the active public participation now evident.

Brokers' Loans Are Higher

Brokers' loans advanced \$1,125,000 for the week ended March 31. This was a comparatively small increase, it is interesting to note that brokers' loans now stand \$230,261,000 higher than one year ago.

Although activity in the bond market was less than in the preceding week, prices were generally higher, particularly in the railroad group.

Public utility and industrial issues were also in good demand. United States Government and foreign issues were in demand.

Bond prices on the average are now at the highest mark in 14 years. Distribution of goods in the United States continues at a high level.

The third consecutive week this year, car loadings of revenue freight exceeded the 1,000,000-car mark in the week ended March 24. Total for the week of 1,008,888 cars exceeded the corresponding week of 1926 by 40,394 and the previous week this year by 21,717.

Steel Outlook Good

The outlook in the steel industry is for heavy operations throughout April. A slight seasonal let-down is reported in the rate of production, but the momentum of March business is expected to carry operations along at a high level.

Trade reviews place the present steel operations at about 91 per cent of capacity, with the United States Steel Corporation at about 98 per cent.

The steel ingot production report for March made a splendid exhibit, the output for the country totaling 5,659,400 tons, or 71,028 tons more than March, 1926, the previous record month.

Government figures show the dollar volume of trade for the week ended April 5, as measured by check payments, as smaller than in either the previous week or in the corresponding week a year ago. However, clearings for the month of March were reported as larger than in March of last year.

Building contracts awarded during the last week of March were greater than a year ago. One statistical agency reports the value of building permits granted in March was 10 per cent above the short month of February, but 10.8 per cent below March last year.

Oil Situation Unfavorable

The oil industry continues to be one of the few major industries in the United States in which conditions at the present time are unfavorable. No progress has as yet been made toward curtailing production. The daily average output production for the United States increased 16,950 barrels for the week ended April 5, according to record, according to the estimates of the American Petroleum Institute.

Another cut in crude price occurred in the Mid-continent field this week. This makes the fifth price reduction since November. Prices of most grades of crude oil have been cut in half since that time.

Wholesale and Retail Trade Is More Active

A large gain in sales is reported by shoe dealers, although business in the leather industry continues slow. Sales of the leading chain store companies established a new high record for the first quarter, indicating prosperous conditions throughout the country.

NEW YORK COTTON

Reported by H. Hents & Co., N. Y. & Boston

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev.
May	14.34	14.38	14.32	14.34	14.34
July	14.34	14.38	14.32	14.34	14.34
Oct.	14.34	14.38	14.32	14.34	14.34
Dec.	14.34	14.38	14.32	14.34	14.34
Jan.	14.34	14.38	14.32	14.34	14.34
Feb.	14.34	14.38	14.32	14.34	14.34
Mar.	14.34	14.38	14.32	14.34	14.34
Apr.	14.34	14.38	14.32	14.34	14.34
May	14.34	14.38	14.32	14.34	14.34
June	14.34	14.38	14.32	14.34	14.34
July	14.34	14.38	14.32	14.34	14.34
Aug.	14.34	14.38	14.32	14.34	14.34
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May	14.34	14.38	14.32	14.34	14.34
June	14.34	14.38	14.32	14.34	14.34
July	14.34	14.38	14.32	14.34	14.34
Aug.	14.34	14.38	14.32	14.34	14.34
Sept.	14.34	14.38	14.32	14.34	14.34
Oct.	14.34	14.38	14.32	14.34	14.34
Nov.	14.34	14.38	14.32	14.34	14.34
Dec.	14.34	14.38	14.32	14.34	14.34
Jan.	14.34	14.38	14.32	14.34	14.34
Feb.	14.34	14.38	14.32	14.34	14.34
Mar.	14.34	14.38	14.32	14.34	14.34
Apr.	14.34	14.38	14.32	14.34	14.34
May	14.34	14.38	14.32	14.34	14.34
June	14.34	14.38	14.32	14.34	14.34
July	14.34	14.38	14.32	14.34	14.34
Aug.	14.34	14.38	14.32	14.34	14.34
Sept.	14.34	14.38	14.32	14.34	14.34
Oct.	14.34	14.38	14.32	14.34	14.34
Nov.	14.34	14.38	14.32	14.34	14.34
Dec.	14.34	14.38	14.32	14.34	14.34
Jan.	14.34	14.38	14.32	14.34	14.34
Feb.	14.34	14.38	14.32	14.34	14.34
Mar.	14.34	14.38	14.32	14.34	14.34
Apr.	14.34	14.38	14.32	14.34	14.34
May	14.34	14.38	14.32	14.34	14.34
June	14.34	14.38	14.32	14.34	14.34
July	14.34	14.38	14.32	14.34	14.34
Aug.	14.34	14.38	14.32	14.34	14.34
Sept.	14.34	14.38	14.32	14.34	14.34
Oct.	14.34	14.38	14.32	14.34	14.34
Nov.	14.34	14.38	14.32	14.34	14.34
Dec.	14.34	14.38	14.32	14.34	14.34
Jan.	14.34	14.38	14.32	14.34	14.34
Feb.	14.34	14.38	14.32	14.34	14.34
Mar.	14.34	14.38	14.32	14.34	14.34
Apr.	14.34	14.38	14.32	14.34	14.34
May	14.34	14.38	14.32	14.34	14.34
June	14.34	14.38	14.32	14.34	14.34
July	14.34	14.38	14.32	14.34	14.34
Aug.	14.34	14.38	14.32	14.34	14.34
Sept.	14.34	14.38	14.32	14.34	14.34
Oct.	14.34	14.38	14.32	14.34	14.34
Nov.	14.34	14.38	14.32	14.34	14.34
Dec.	14.34	14.38	14.32	14.34	14.34
Jan.	14.34	14.38	14.32	14.34	14.34
Feb.	14.34	14.38	14.32	14.34	14.34
Mar.	14.34	14.38	14.32	14.34	14.34
Apr.	14.34	14.38	14.32	14.34	14.34
May	14.34	14.38	14.32	14.34	14.34
June	14.34	14.38	14.32	14.34	14.34
July	14.34	14.38	14.32	14.34	14.34
Aug.	14.34	14.38	14.32	14.34	14.34
Sept.	14.34	14.38	14.32	14.34	14.34
Oct.	14.34	14.38	14.32	14.34	14.34
Nov.	14.34	14.38	14.32	14.34	14.34
Dec.	14.34	14.38	14.32	14.34	14.34
Jan.	14.34	14.38	14.32	14.34	14.34
Feb.	14.34	14.38	14.32	14.34	14.34
Mar.	14.34	14.38	14.32	14.34	14.34
Apr.	14.34	14.38	14.32	14.34	14.34
May	14.34	14.38	14.32	14.34	14.34
June	14.34	14.38	14.32	14.34	14.34
July	14.34	14.38	14.32	14.34	14.34
Aug.	14.34	14.38	14.32	14.34	14.34
Sept.	14.34	14.38	14.32	14.34	14.34
Oct.	14.34	14.38	14.32	14.34	14.34
Nov.	14.34	14.38	14.32	14.34	14.34
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Apr.	14.34	14.38	14.32	14.34	14.34
May	14.34	14.38	14.32	14.34	14.34
June	14.34	14.38	14.32	14.34	14.34
July	14.34	14.38	14.32	14.34	14.34
Aug.	14.34	14.38	14.32	14.34	14.34
Sept.	14.34	14.38	14.32	14.34	14.34
Oct.	14.34	14.38	14.32	14.34	14.34
Nov.	14.34	14.38	14.32	14.34	14.34
Dec.	14.34	14.38	14.32	14.34	14.34
Jan.	14.34	14.38	14.32	14.34	14.34
Feb.	14.34	14.38	14.32	14.34	14.34
Mar.	14.34	14.38	14.32	14.34	14.34
Apr.	14.34	14.38	14.32	14.34	14.34
May	14.34	14.38	14.32	14.34	14.34
June	14.34	14.38	14.32	14.34	14.34
July	14.34	14.38	14.32	14.34	14.

HIGH-PRICED SPECIALTIES IN LIMELIGHT

Strong Feature of Stock Market During Short Session

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, April 9.—Major speculative activity in today's stock market was again on the upside, but sufficient points of weakness developed to give the market a ragged appearance most of the time.

High-priced specialties, the floating supply of which has been reduced by recent investment buying, were towers of strength.

General Motors, Du Pont, Commercial Solvents, People's Gas and several others established record high prices. Selling was directed chiefly against the baking, packing and oil shares in which recent trade developments have been unfavorable.

Expectations of a further reduction in crude oil prices, record-breaking production in the Seminole field and the failure of directors of the Union Oil Company of California to declare an extra dividend all contributed to the heaviness in that group, with Pan-American B and General Asphalt the hardest hit.

United States Steel common held fairly steady, with traders inclined to await the March tonnage report at noon before extending their movements. Strength of General Motors was a supporting influence for other members of that group, with special buying again apparent in Hudson and Chrysler. American Smelting was run up sharply in the late trading.

The usual week-end profit-taking imported some irregularity to the market, but Chesapeake & Ohio was bid up several points to a new peak price for the year.

The closing was irregular. Total sales approximated 1,000,000 shares. Foreign exchanges opened easier, with demand sterling quoted around \$4.85 3/4 and French francs just below 321 cents.

Further irregularity developed in today's bond market, with trading on the quiet scale which is usual for Saturday. New issues during the week, totaling about \$192,000,000, were sufficient to offer relatively stiff competition to the market for listed bonds, but the effect on prices thus far has not been marked.

Utilities were in the forefront, Milwaukee Electric Railway advancing more than a point and Third Avenue adjustment 65 commanding some attention. Erie D 4s continued to gain, and Lake Shore 7s moved up nearly a point.

Soft spots were largely confined to the industrial group, Empire Gas & Fuel 7 1/2s sustaining a loss of nearly 2 points, while Wilson & Company 6s, Penn Dixie 6s and Sinclair Oil 6 1/2s needed fractionally. Remington Arms 6s and Atlantic Gulf 5s, however, had a fair support.

Markets at a Glance

By the A. P.

Stocks: Irregular; General Motors and DuPont at new high center in it.

Bonds: Mixed; Empire Gas & Fuel and other oil issues heavy.

Foreign Exchanges: Easy; Greek drachmas at new high.

Cotton: Barely steady; southern selling.

Sugar: Firm; steady spot market.

Wheat: Weak; excellent southwest reports.

Corn: Lower; liquidation.

Cattle: Firm.

Hogs: Firm.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Boston New York
Call loans—renewable 1/4% 1/4%
Commercial paper 1/4% 1/4%
Customers' loans 1/4% 1/4%
Collateral loans 1/4% 1/4%
Year money 1/4% 1/4%
Time loans 1/4% 1/4%
Sixty-day 1/4% 1/4%
Four to six months 1/4% 1/4%
Bar silver in New York 56c 56c
Bar silver in London 34d 34d
Bar gold in London 111s 111s

Clearing House Figures
Boston New York
Exchanges—\$80,000,000 \$1,013,000,000
Year ago today—\$100,000,000 \$1,000,000,000
Balances—29,000,000 89,000,000
Year ago today—29,000,000 89,000,000
Excess for week—\$1,119,000,000 \$1,119,000,000
B. of R. bank credit \$1,119,000,000 \$1,119,000,000

Acceptance Market
Prime 10 days—1/4% 1/4%
10 days—1/4% 1/4%
30 days—1/4% 1/4%
60 days—1/4% 1/4%
90 days—1/4% 1/4%
120 days—1/4% 1/4%
180 days—1/4% 1/4%
240 days—1/4% 1/4%
360 days—1/4% 1/4%
Non-negotiable private eligible bankers in general 1/4% per cent higher.

Leading Central Bank Rates
The Federal Reserve bank in the United States and banks in the foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

America—4% Budapest—5%
Atlanta—4% Calcutta—7%
Chicago—4% Canton—4%
Cleveland—4% Hankow—7%
Kansas City—4% Lisbon—8%
London—4% Lyons—8%
Madras—4% Manila—8%
Mexico—4% Paris—4%
New York—4% Peking—8%
San Francisco—4% Shanghai—8%
Singapore—4% Stockholm—4%
Sourabaya—4% Tientsin—8%
Yokohama—4% Vienna—8%

Foreign Exchange Rates
Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures:

London—Sterling—Current Previous Parity
Demand—\$4.85 3/4 \$4.85 3/4 \$4.85 3/4
France—Franc—100—\$25.48 1/2 \$25.48 1/2 \$25.48 1/2
Belgium—Belg.—100—\$35.48 1/2 \$35.48 1/2 \$35.48 1/2
Italy—Lira—100—\$9.36 1/2 \$9.36 1/2 \$9.36 1/2
Germany—Mark—100—\$24.63 1/2 \$24.63 1/2 \$24.63 1/2
Austria—Schilling—100—\$3.56 1/2 \$3.56 1/2 \$3.56 1/2
Czechoslovakia—Koruna—100—\$2.48 1/2 \$2.48 1/2 \$2.48 1/2
Denmark—Krone—100—\$16.48 1/2 \$16.48 1/2 \$16.48 1/2
Finland—Markka—100—\$5.94 1/2 \$5.94 1/2 \$5.94 1/2
Greece—Drachma—100—\$35.48 1/2 \$35.48 1/2 \$35.48 1/2
Holland—Guilder—100—\$1.80 1/2 \$1.80 1/2 \$1.80 1/2
Hungary—Forint—100—\$2.48 1/2 \$2.48 1/2 \$2.48 1/2
Norway—Krone—100—\$16.48 1/2 \$16.48 1/2 \$16.48 1/2
Poland—Zloty—100—\$35.48 1/2 \$35.48 1/2 \$35.48 1/2
Portugal—Escudo—100—\$20.48 1/2 \$20.48 1/2 \$20.48 1/2
Sweden—Krona—100—\$16.48 1/2 \$16.48 1/2 \$16.48 1/2
Switzerland—Franc—100—\$25.48 1/2 \$25.48 1/2 \$25.48 1/2
Yugoslavia—Dinar—100—\$2.48 1/2 \$2.48 1/2 \$2.48 1/2

By the Associated Press
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Norway—Krone—100—\$16.48 1/2 \$16.48 1/2 \$16.48 1/2
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By the Associated Press
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Yugoslavia—Dinar—100—\$2.48 1/2 \$2.48 1/2 \$2.48 1/2

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
500 Adm. 100	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
500 Adm. 100	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
500 Adm. 100	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
500 Adm. 100	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
500 Adm. 100	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, April 9.—Major speculative activity in today's stock market was again on the upside, but sufficient points of weakness developed to give the market a ragged appearance most of the time.

High-priced specialties, the floating supply of which has been reduced by recent investment buying, were towers of strength.

General Motors, Du Pont, Commercial Solvents, People's Gas and several others established record high prices. Selling was directed chiefly against the baking, packing and oil shares in which recent trade developments have been unfavorable.

Expectations of a further reduction in crude oil prices, record-breaking production in the Seminole field and the failure of directors of the Union Oil Company of California to declare an extra dividend all contributed to the heaviness in that group, with Pan-American B and General Asphalt the hardest hit.

United States Steel common held fairly steady, with traders inclined to await the March tonnage report at noon before extending their movements. Strength of General Motors was a supporting influence for other members of that group, with special buying again apparent in Hudson and Chrysler. American Smelting was run up sharply in the late trading.

The usual week-end profit-taking imported some irregularity to the market, but Chesapeake & Ohio was bid up several points to a new peak price for the year.

The closing was irregular. Total sales approximated 1,000,000 shares. Foreign exchanges opened easier, with demand sterling quoted around \$4.85 3/4 and French francs just below 321 cents.

Further irregularity developed in today's bond market, with trading on the quiet scale which is usual for Saturday. New issues during the week, totaling about \$192,000,000, were sufficient to offer relatively stiff competition to the market for listed bonds, but the effect on prices thus far has not been marked.

Utilities were in the forefront, Milwaukee Electric Railway advancing more

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Boston, Saturday, April 9, 1937

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

The Philippines Bill Veto

ASIDE, entirely, from the more important considerations of policy and expediency which are stated by President Coolidge as his chief reasons for vetoing the resolution of the Philippine Legislature proposing to submit to a plebiscite of the people of the islands the question of their complete political independence, there are at least two less vital but none the less important contributing points of objection to it. One of these is that the proposal itself does not, and cannot, under any circumstances such as those now existing, supply a process which could eventuate in a decisive conclusion. The other is that, despite whatever precautions it would be possible to take, the agitation would inevitably produce unnecessary friction among the peoples of the various sections which it might be found difficult to allay. Still a third, which may not be of great consequence, is the failure of the measure itself to provide a means for the expression of whatever alternative views the peoples of the islands might hold. Many of these, it is believed, would welcome the opportunity, if it were given, to define what might be called a middle ground—half way between absolute political independence and the protectorate form of government which now exists.

The President made it clear that he was apprehensive of the results which might follow should he decide to sanction the holding of the proposed plebiscite. His approval of the resolution would, he believes, have been accepted in the islands as an expression by him of a conviction that the United States should at once withdraw from the Philippine Government. Thus an injustice would be done to all concerned; not only to the natives themselves, but to Americans who have invested their capital in enterprises in the islands. And in this connection Mr. Coolidge made the profound observation that "political activity is not the end of life, but rather a means to attain those economic, industrial and social conditions essential to a stable existence."

Although a contrary view was long held, even by many people in the United States, the fact has now been quite generally established that the Filipino people have still some progress to make, educationally and socially, before they can claim that they are prepared to assert their complete political independence. That they have made remarkable progress along this line goes without saying. But it is remembered that less than a generation ago they were just emerging from subjugation to a domination which had for many years made any sort of national or individual progress impossible.

To those who approve the President's action in the matter of this political plebiscite it no doubt will seem fortunate that he has at his disposal the conclusions reached by Mr. Carmi Thompson as a result of his extended survey of the islands and his interviews with the people there. The veto intervened in the present instance is epochal, in that it is the first ever dispatched by an American President to defeat action taken by the Philippine Legislature. By his action the President has sustained a similar veto interposed by Governor-General Leonard Wood, which was later disregarded by the Philippine lawmakers.

It will be interesting to observe the results of the President's action. The conclusive arguments advanced by him can hardly fail to convince the people of the islands that Mr. Coolidge is deeply concerned in their behalf and that he seeks to advance their welfare. Surely freedom so greatly desired cannot be long delayed. There is every reason to believe that those chiefly concerned are working along the lines which assure their steady advancement and permanent national growth. It is not their fault, nor the fault of their American neighbors and friends, that they are deemed by those well able to judge correctly not to have progressed far enough as yet to entitle them to the prize toward which they are working.

A New Western Farm Movement

WHILE the legislative aspects of the "farm relief" problem have been in large measure withdrawn from public attention, as political leaders busy themselves planning for their next efforts at solving or using it, when Congress meets again, the beginnings of a new movement are appearing on the western horizon, and will bear watching with interest on account of the possibilities they contain for modifying conditions and changing midwestern views on the situation.

According to the Des Moines Register, a newspaper published at about the center of the "corn belt," eastern capital is becoming extensively interested in corn farm lands in that region. This interest, says the paper, is not manifested as in the past in the loaning of money to farmers on mortgages, but in the actual purchase of farms and the management of them for profit through the use of business methods. A Boston investment firm, it is announced, with a capital of \$1,000,000, has bought more than twenty farms in Iowa in the last year, and recently has appointed a business man with western experience to attend to the renting and management of these farms.

The Register declares that this is only the forerunner of similar action by other midwestern and eastern investment firms. Movements are said to be on foot to organize companies in Des Moines, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Chicago, Cleveland, Boston, Philadelphia, New York and other financial centers, with the object of investing in this manner in Midwest farm lands. The farms already purchased, it is asserted, were bought at bargain prices. They are farms that were foreclosed by joint stock land banks, insurance companies and loan concerns.

Whether this movement of capital is induced by the expectation that legislation giving special favors to western agriculture will soon be enacted, or is caused by the hope that western land bought cheaply and worked on business lines will be profitable, even if conditions are not altered, either by economic forces or legislation, it has extremely interesting and important potentialities.

It has often been emphasized that one large element in causing the troubles that have made

the western farm situation acute has been the failure of many farmers to manage their properties with everyday, modern business methods. If this is a fact, and if large numbers of farms that have failed in the West are run at a profit by investment firms that put business managers in charge of them, the influence that such a demonstration is sure to have on other western agriculturists, who will certainly watch the experiment closely, will be profound and far-reaching.

If the movement should attain really large proportions and its success in reaping profits on the capital risked should be pronounced, it might easily change the aspects of the western farm situation materially and interfere seriously with political plans based on it.

A Contrast of Outlook

THE British outlook differs from that of the United States. Sir Ernest Benn, a British publisher, pithily contrasts the two somewhat as follows:

I imagine John Bull and Uncle Sam addressing their sons today. I think John Bull would say: "You are good fellows; do the best you can. Don't exert yourselves too much at it. You were not made for work. A happy life is what you came here for. If you find things too hard for you, there is the insurance fund, and the dole, and a final pension at your service. If at all times our arrangements for your well-being and comfort do not in every way meet with your approval, you can rely upon the Government, or the universities, or some other highly intellectual bodies or persons to devise new ministries, new guides, and new legislation for your perfect comfort."

Uncle Sam would say today: "You are a man. You are as good as any other man. Anything which any other man can do, you can do if you will try. Life is not a bed of roses; it is a struggle with the forces of nature. The world depends upon your effort, endeavor on your part, and on the part of everybody. If you succeed, you will help to lift others up. If you fail, you will help to push others down. So get out and get on and be quick about it. Above all, remember that America is destined to lead mankind, and that you are an American citizen."

This statement is illustrative of a condition of thought increasingly prevalent in Britain today. Englishmen find that their old explanation of American prosperity—namely, that it is due to the greatness of the natural resources of the United States—is no longer sufficient to account for the facts. They are beginning to look deeper. Sir Ernest Benn is one of a school which would import new ideas into Europe from across the Atlantic. The implication of his argument, namely, that Britain's 1,000,000 unemployed might be reduced and its burden of national indebtedness lightened if American independence of outlook replaced English reliance upon the help of others, is one that cannot be too widely recognized. Europe has much to teach America, but it can also learn in its turn. Sir Ernest Benn sees this, and his vision may help his fellow men.

Chess as an Art

WITHOUT losing a game, Capablanca came through the international chess tournament, that has just concluded in New York, well in the lead for first prize. It is years since the world's chess champion has been defeated in a match game. Wherein lies the secret of Capablanca's supremacy in his field?

It is not merely that he always makes the strongest move, nor that his moves often have a double threat where the ordinary player deals in single threats. Other players are as keenly aware as the Cuban of the importance of investing their pieces with mobility, and the need of economy of time. Nor are the champion's combinations in themselves customarily more brilliant than those of other first-rate players.

Where Capablanca excels is in his grasp of all these elements of chess play. Other players are not equally excellent in all the phases of the tactics of strategy and the maneuvers of position play. They emphasize one element at the expense of another, whereas Capablanca's game proceeds as a harmonious whole.

Experts on the game, whether or not they like the modern style of chess play "for the accumulation of small advantages," maintain that Capablanca has the end in sight from the beginning—that all his moves are made from the start with relation to the final objective, and that he deviates from this course only when an accidental line of attack is opened by his opponent's inaccurate play.

This view of the game as an art would offer a means of explaining Capablanca's play, for there is every evidence that he always has the whole board under consideration, and that the pieces are moved in relation to each other according to a fundamental art—the service of the parts to the whole. His game has ensemble from the time he advances his first pawn until he makes that final movement of a piece that threatens mate in four or five moves, or that irrefutably expresses some superiority in space, time or force that must inevitably win.

This, it would seem, is Capablanca's contribution to the history of that ancient game so fascinatingly played by Philidor, Morphy, Steinitz, and Lasker. One need be no more than a duffer at chess to enjoy in some degree the recorded games of these masters, and with experience comes inklings of the art, pure reason, and the poetry of Capablanca's play.

Cotton, Laws, and Automobiles

IF AN American citizen were asked to name the chief export of the United States, he could reply unhesitatingly that it is cotton. But if he were asked another question, namely, what is its principal manufactured product, the answer, in the considered opinion of Gaspar G. Bacon, state Senator of Massachusetts, would be laws. The manufacture of laws, he says, like the manufacture of automobiles, has become a leading national industry. Automobiles, however, wear out and new ones take their place, but laws pile up forever, even at the rate of 15,000 a year, notwithstanding an occasional filibustering Senate.

Mr. Bacon's admonition against overlegislation is a timely reminder that social and industrial progress does not inhere in the ballot box, that legislative initiative and referendum is no substitute for individual initiative and responsibility. This admonition is, indeed, but one of the provocative conclusions which the Massachusetts Senator presented to the sta-

dents of Boston University in delivering, a few days ago, the first series of annual lectures on the United States Constitution under the recently established Bacon Foundation.

In establishing this trusteeship for the purpose of expounding the Constitution in its origin and development, Mrs. Robert Bacon, the Senator's mother, has distinguished Boston University and has rendered a valuable public service. Modern invention has brought in its wake new and complex problems, but it has brought no better vehicle for the solution of these problems than the ideals and ideas propounded in the Constitutional Convention of 1787, when a representative Republic, a strong Union of sovereign states, was established by the consent of the governed. It is well that we should ponder and clarify our views upon these fundamentals.

Throughout his discussion Mr. Bacon made it clear that the Constitution is essentially the organic law on which the legislative framework of the Federal Government is constructed or remodeled to meet the varying needs of the times. Problems have changed and multiplied, but the constitutional methods of approaching these problems, as conceived by Randolph, Madison, Gouverneur Morris, Hamilton and their colleagues in Philadelphia when the Union of the newly independent Colonies was facing a crisis, have met the strenuous tests of a century and more of years. Representative democracy has proved its case before the bar of American public opinion. With the problems of tomorrow there will be forthcoming their own solutions.

Seeking Opportunity for Expression

ORGANIZATION of the musical forces of the United States obviously comes a good deal short of accomplishment, when two occurrences which have recorded themselves within a week are possible. Want of adjustment between artistic initiative and physical equipment displays itself in a performance of a Wagnerian music-drama and in a series of ballet programs given in a concert hall. Items of unfinished business stand marked on a calendar which has the New York Symphony Orchestra bringing out "Götterdämmerung" and the Ruth St. Denis and Ted Shawn troupe producing their pantomimes and Oriental interpretations on a platform.

Walter Damrosch, the New York Symphony conductor, when he began championship of Wagner's Nibelung cycle, as a young man, approved the composer's idea of a heroine in Amazonian garb and a hero in tunic of fur. An opera conductor then, he viewed the question from the dramatic standpoint. Some twenty years ago, he began to favor the notion of a Brünnhilde in evening gown and a Siegfried in dress suit. No doubt the change of attitude was genuine enough; but it must have resulted from constraint no less than from conviction. He had become the head of a permanently established orchestra; and whereas he might be, as a symphony conductor, in a stronger position musically than ever before for undertaking opera, he had no ready access to a theater.

Which is precisely where he stands today; and where Miss St. Denis and Mr. Shawn stand, too. A symphony orchestra is unable to attempt on occasion a little Wagnerian enterprise in the right way, because it lacks a stage. A ballet company, likewise, is prevented from working out its designs properly, because it lacks a stage.

Mr. Damrosch proceeds uncomplainingly to perform "Götterdämmerung" as a tone poem for orchestra, for soloists, Mme. Austral, Messrs. Laubenthal, Baer, Patton and others. But Miss St. Denis steps forth, when recalled by her first-night audience, and bespeaks the support of the public for a playhouse of the dance.

What is fair for one should be fair for another. An opera company's instrumentalists may play symphonies and may assist chorale societies in the concert halls of New York, and nobody forbids. But let the machinery be reversed, and the gears fall to engage. American talent for organization, notwithstanding many conquests, truly has opportunities left in art; among them, discovery of means whereby the orchestra and the ballet may express themselves completely.

Random Ramblings

Come to think of it—if, as has been said in this column, the arrival of the electric light bill is among the current events, must we class it as light literature?

An announcement is made that old newspapers can be distilled to produce alcohol. Some of them seem to have been aiming at this goal for quite a while.

Natural, perhaps, that those pictures of hairdressing styles radiating across the ocean should show pronounced waves.

When selecting seed for the spring's planting, let's not forget that "seeds of kindness" thrive well in the severest frosts.

On the college calendar the horsehide has displaced the pigskin and the coonskin. A little later it will be the sheepskin.

Automobile brake tests being held in Massachusetts prove the wisdom of being sure you can stop before you start.

Plenty of land will be turned over in the next few weeks, much of which will involve no real estate dealings.

If time is money, many communities should soon start to prosper as daylight saving becomes effective again.

In spite of the demand for honest baseball, many of the players will soon be stealing bases.

Maine to have a new \$4,000,000 cement plant; concrete evidence of prosperity.

New York City is now staging a clean-up with a view to cleaning up the stage.

Many merchants would like to take the "stall" out of installment.

Boys, the man who sharpens skates also sharpens lawn mowers.

Bad by bad, spring is progressing.

The Dollar Family

WHEN the De Crossets moved onto Peabody Street, Peabody Street raised its head just a trifle higher, as if to say, "There, what do you think of that?" It should be explained that Peabody Street was really a rebellious gesture against civic authority, which declared that the development of the city must proceed westward; whereupon Peabody Street came into existence forthwith, and developed itself, eastward.

In fact, so energetically did it devote itself to this end that the last four houses on the street were literally built in the pine woods which formed its most easterly boundary. For two years Peabody Street existed almost unrecognized by the city fathers, until no less a dignitary than the Mayor himself built a home on "our" street, after which a policeman was to be seen at rare intervals patrolling its length.

Peabody Street was cosmopolitan in character, and in a town in which the "old south" element was strong, this was rather distinctive. In parts, the street was eminently genteel; at our end of the street—which was in the woods—it was hearty, hearty almost to the point of provoking secret protest. We sometimes wished that it didn't shout across from the "Brackets" so early in the morning, in a booming contralto which carried halfway down the street. "Well, how's everybody this morning? It's a gr-r-and day! What do you think of my cantaloupes; aren't they coming on fine? I'll say they are!"

"But then she has such a good heart," we would say, after the strident voice had ceased. And it was true. There wasn't a kinder-hearted person on the street. On the day on which the De Crossets moved into the new bungalow, which extended the street yet further into the pines, Peabody Street was mildly interested, until somebody suddenly discovered there was something peculiar about the newcomers. And it all came about from a remark that Mrs. De Crosse made to the moving man as he carried a gateleg table into the house from the truck. "You will be careful with our \$60 table, won't you?" the good lady had implored.

Mrs. De Crosse was a quiet, refined and cultured woman, and of a sweet disposition. If the De Crossets were proud, they were careful to show it in an unostentatious manner, but Peabody Street was keen in observing little things, and when, on the same evening, Mrs. De Crosse had called gently to her son, Jean, age twelve, "Jean dear, you mustn't leave your \$10 in the path," Peabody Street heard, and gasped.

The following morning as the Mayor and I were sauntering to town, Mr. De Crosse overtook us in his car and, drawing up to the side of the road, said, "May I have the pleasure of taking you gentlemen to town?" We acknowledged the courtesy by graciously accepting his offer.

"This is a pretty bad road for a \$1200 car. Is there any early chance of getting it paved, Mr. Mayor?" asked our new neighbor.

"I hope so," answered the Mayor. Then, giving me a sidelong glance, added, "But a thousand-dollar road will mean an increase in property taxes, you know."

"Yes, I suppose so," commented De Crosse. The joke was lost on him.

A week later, young Peabody Street came home from school in high glee. It appeared that during school Jean De Crosse had made the discovery that somebody had taken his ten-cent pencil, and he had reported the loss to the teacher. "Too bad," De Crosse. Next time get a nickel pencil and then you'll be a nickel in pocket if that pencil is lost." Jean looked puzzled and, like his father, he too didn't see the point.

Peabody Street was more and more perplexed, though, it honestly did its best to appreciate the De Crossets. It could forgive the family pride—"People with a name like that can't help it," was its generous verdict—but this strange tendency to translate every kind of value into cash was something that it could not grasp.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Moscow

THE Soviet Union is one of the few countries in the world where it is still possible to discover important geographical features which have hitherto been unmarked and uncharted. So a Russian geologist, Mr. Obrucheff, has just announced the discovery of an unknown mountain range in the frozen wastes of Yakutia, in northern Siberia. This range, which lies in the neighborhood of the River Indigirka, is between 3000 and 4000 miles long and about 1000 miles in breadth. It reaches a height in places of 10,000 feet and exceeds the Caucasus Mountains in length and breadth.

March in Russia is a month of holidays and anniversaries. The eighth is observed as the Day of the Working Women; the twelfth marks the anniversary of the fall of the Tsarist regime; and the eighteenth is a legal holiday in Russia in honor of the establishment of the Paris Commune in 1871. This year the Moscow Musical Conservatoire also celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of its establishment in March. The Conservatoire was founded under the direction of Nikolai Rubinstein, brother of the famous composer and pianist, Anton Rubinstein, and its establishment marked the beginning of the emancipation of Russia from dependence upon foreign musicians. The names of many distinguished Russian composers, such as Scriabin, Rachmaninoff, Gliere, Vassilenko and Metner, are associated with the Conservatoire, where they received their musical training; and the main hall of the Conservatoire, with the pictures of noted Russian composers looking down from each side, is a favorite auditorium for concerts and recitals today. Judging from the number of talented young pianists, such as Elinson, Oborin, Brushkoff and Ginsburg, who have made their appearance on the Moscow concert stage during recent seasons, the Conservatoire is living up to its distinguished traditions.

The Moscow primary schools now count 180,000 pupils, an increase of 40 per cent as compared with 1923. The schools now take in almost all children between the ages of eight and twelve. This year for the first time classes have been established for such "racial minorities" as the Gypsies and the Assyrians, of whom there are quite a number in Moscow. Altogether there are almost fifty classes for racial minorities. About 20 per cent of the school children are members of the Young Pioneers, the Communist children's organization. There is an effort to connect the family with the school through the institution of parents' councils for the discussion of educational subjects. The most frequent complaint voiced by the parents in connection with the new Russian schools is that the children learn to read and write more slowly and with greater difficulty than was the case in the pre-revolutionary schools. This is generally attributed to the fact that the new pedagogical methods which are now in vogue in Russia tend to divert a certain amount of attention from the three R's. Advocates of the new pedagogy contend that their methods will ultimately turn out to be a broader and more flexible type of student; but the conservative Russian parent is sometimes hard to convince on this point.

A student of the Moscow Conservatoire, Mr. Nikolaeff, recently discovered an original notebook of Beethoven in the musical section of the state archives. The notebook includes in its fifty pages rough drafts of the composer's quartets in A minor and B major and possesses special interest because of the light which it casts on Beethoven's methods of composition. The pages of the notebook will be photographed and published in the musical magazine of the Conservatoire. The discovery came with special appropriateness at the time of the Beethoven Centenary.

The appetite of the Moscow public for plays and motion picture performances which deal with recent Russian his-

"Jean dear, you mustn't wear your \$4 hat to school; wear your dollar cap," was an admonition overheard one morning.

"Well, what do you know about that? I don't call that any kind of a way to bring up children!" boomed Mrs. Brackett from across the street, whose honest outspokenness sometimes exceeded her discretion. Nevertheless, we inwardly and silently agreed, knowing that Mrs. Brackett spoke for Peabody Street.

Peabody Street junior had organized itself into an express brigade, in which were enlisted all the boys on the street—except Jean De Crosse. One day as he was passing the Stearns' house, he found the total force—eight boys—engaged in building a speed wagon. As a matter of fact, it was just completed and comprised perambulator wheels, a strong case from the corner grocer's and a few accessories which had been collected from various sources. The wagon was now in the process of being painted a violent red.

"Hi, Jean! Come and see our new wagon!" shouted the boys. He looked over to the enthusiastic band, and eyed it critically. "How much did it cost?" he asked, at length. "Didn't cost nothing," said one small boy, somewhat weak in grammar.

"My wagon cost \$15," retorted the De Crosse boy, with pride.

"Ya, and you can't have any fun with it, 'cause you might scratch the nice varnish," was the rejoinder of another boy with a certain gift for irony.

Jean turned on his heel and walked away. Had the others only known, he was beginning to envy their fiery chariot and despite his own, of which he was always being admonished to be careful. "Don't go on the rough stones with it, dear, you'll cut the rubber tires. Remember it cost \$15."

The next day while sitting on the porch in his best clothes, waiting to go down town with his mother, he heard a shrill whistle, blown three times. It was the signal for the brigade to mobilize. Looking down the street, he saw the boys running to the Stearns place amidst a medley of yells. The flaming scarlet wagon was in the road and everybody was impatient to go; but they had to wait for Eb.

A little figure in blue overalls was running toward them—it was the additional ballast that was necessary to keep the galloping wagon on its four wheels. Eb was as black as coal, with tight kinky hair, two big rolling brown eyes and a row of glistening pearly teeth. "I see a-comin'; I see a-comin'!" he shrieked in a high-pitched voice as he stumbled along. They picked him up and threw him into the wagon and then tore along the road, yelling like wild Indians.

At the De Crosse's house the grade began quite steep, and only an experienced hand could steer that red rioting roaring wagon. "Hold on tight, Eb!" yelled the chauffeur. The mob swept by. Jean jumped up; the color rushed to his face; then with a whoop he sprang over the railing of the porch and joined the noisy crowd. The path was narrow and the underbrush tore at his clothes, but he heeded nothing, being swept away by the excitement of the moment. His mother, hearing the wild commotion, came out onto the porch just in time to see her son carried away by young Peabody Street.

"Jean! Jean! Not in that suit! That's your \$20 suit, Jean! Come back!"

But Jean did not hear. Or was it that he wouldn't hear? Mrs. De Crosse turned back with a troubled countenance. Suddenly she was conscious of a cataract of song—the \$10 canary which hadn't sung a note for three weeks—had found its voice.

And Jean had gained his freedom.

A. J. P.

torical themes is apparently insatiable. The most successful modern play on the Russian stage is Aleksei Tolstoy's "Plot of the Empress," which introduces the Tsar, the Tsarina, Rasputin, Viurova and many other historical characters. One has to order seats far in advance in order to see either "Days of the Turbins," the new production at the Art Theater, which gives a sympathetic picture of the former propertied and educated classes, swept away by the whirlwind of revolution, or "Lyubov Yarovaya," a counter-attraction at the Little Theater in which the champions of the revolutionary cause attract the undivided sympathy of the audience. And ticket speculators carried on a profitable if surreptitious trade in tickets for the motion picture performance, "The Fall of the Romanoffs," which was shown for three days around the anniversary of the March revolution. This motion picture performance was really a compilation from old films, showing former court spectacles, war scenes and episodes in the revolution, welded together in such a way as to point a Communist moral in the development of the revolution and ending with the throwing of a picture of Lenin on the screen and playing of the "Internationale."

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must reserve sole right of their publication, and is not under any obligation to hold himself or his newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

The Monitor and Animal News

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your readers must surely appreciate the wholesome news which is so frequently printed in The Christian Science Monitor about animals—especially the winsome, newy, notes about cats and dogs.

An experience recently gave me much pleasure. It illustrated the value of instantly tearing away the wrapper on the arrival of the Monitor in the morning and giving the paper a first-hand survey. The little eighteen inches of pink blanket must serve a good purpose of wrapping and of color signal to the postal workers that a bunch of clean news should speed to its destination; but I am sure the little blanket should be removed as soon as the paper arrives, so that the fine Monitor messages may be enjoyed. So, on the instance in question (in connection with the issue of March 15), the first view on removing the pink wrapper rested on the picture of the cat and the pigeon on the front page, eating out of the same saucer. The story of "Pidge" and his friends was very interesting, and the thought came, "That is good news," for the tale of such fine unity between cat and bird reminded me of the beauty of unity, generally. And the whole day was brightened with the memory of that little sober-faced pigeon and the two cats, confident that there was enough food for all, and enjoying it together! It is commonly observable that, in families where reasonable unity dwells, the cat and dog within the circle are quite apt to follow suit—like master, like cat or dog. So this story might be called a good testimonial to the peaceful conditions in the home in far Seattle.

I also read with much interest the notes on cats and dogs which are reprinted from other newspapers in the column known as "Paws of the World." One note recently (March 11) from the Glasgow Herald about the maneuvering dachshund was a gem of rare humor, describing animal antics of the most clever sort. These notes are splendidly written and illustrate how the news writers of two hemispheres appreciate the wonders of animal intelligence, and how well the writ—reflect their conceptions in the printed word to refresh the thoughts of their fellow lovers of these popular household pets. How much pleasure is awakened throughout our land and other lands by the Monitor's love of animals!

ELIZABETH C. MOORE